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OPPOSITION TO SALT SEEN BEHIND U.S. 'BALLYHOO'

LD301151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "Commentator's Column": "A Far-Fetched Issue"]

[Text] The polemical hullabaloo in U.S. political circles and the press around the SALT-II agreement, whose preparations are now at the concluding stage, is not cooling down. Particularly stormy debates are now underway on the question of the adequacy of American facilities for monitoring the agreement.

The administration is giving appropriate assurances. However, certain senators, organizations and newspapers continue persistently to propagandize the thesis that after the dismantling of two "electronic surveillance" stations belonging to the CIA in Iran, the United States does not possess the necessary resources for guaranteed control. Hence the demands to "wait" before signing the treaty, to "delay" its ratification, to "postpone" its entry into force and so forth.

Naturally, the inspirers of the latest progaganda venture prefer not to recall the facts. The facts do not speak for them. Considerable experience of the implementation of Soviet-American agreements already exists. Take SALT-I, for instance. It is generally known that in the past years there has not been a single case of violation of commitments with this agreement.

The USSR's prestige as an honest partner is indisputable. The conscientious fulfillment of commitments arising from the generally acknowledged principles and norms of international law and from international treaties concluded by the Soviet state is a provision of the Soviet Union's Constitution. Incidentally, there is unfortunately no similar provision in the U.S. Constitution.

Thus, whichever way you look at it, you cannot help seeing the 100-percent far-fetched nature of the ballyhoo that has been stirred up across the ocean. There is much hypocrisy, but one essential thing: opposition to SALT-II.

But let us return to the argument that, if there are no American tracking stations in Iran, there are no adequate monitoring facilities. According to that logic, the Soviet side could pose the question of having similar stations in, say, Canada. Or perhaps certain gentlemen across the ocean are suggesting that control should be unilateral? But no double standard is acceptable or permissible on questions concerning SALT, which can only be resolved on the principles of equal security.

The propaganda of suspicion and distrust is the Jesuitical weapon of detente opponents. False concern about potentials for checking is their latest maneuver. In essence it amounts to an attempt to undermine SALT-II and deceive the American public, the majority of whom are in favor of strategic arms limitation.

U.S., SOVIET SALT DELEGATION HEADS HOLD REGULAR MEETING

LD301710 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 30, TASS--A regular meeting took place here today of heads of delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American talks to limit the strategic offensive weapons.

PRAVDA REPORTS CARTER REMARKS ON SALT-II

LD301113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 25 April TASS--Addressing a congress of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, U.S. President J. Carter dwelt on issues connected with the upcoming conclusion of the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Having noted that the United States and the USSR recognize the very real dependence of their further existence on each other's positions, the President said: That is why the SALT talks are of such great significance. These efforts by two great countries are unprecedented in human history.

The SALT-II agreement, he continued, will help to strengthen peace throughout the world. Common sense tells us that we must strive to make our competition less dangerous and less fraught with the threat of the most horrific outcome--nuclear war. I would say more: The whole world is vitally interested in curbing the strategic arms race.

The overwhelming majority of the American people, the President pointed out, recognize the need for SALT-II. Our people want and expect further gradual progress toward establishing control over nuclear arms. We do not want an absolutely unnecessary return to the cold war and an all-out arms race.

J. Carter emphasized that on the question of SALT the United States has consulted closely with its allies, who "count on us successfully to develop stable East-West relations." The leaders of France, Britain, the FRG, Canada and other countries, he said, have voiced their support for the agreement.

Replying to opponents of the agreement in the United States, the President declared that "SALT-II is not a favor to the Soviet Union. It is an agreement carefully elaborated with regard to U.S. national security interests." He emphasized that the U.S. administration will not try to link the SALT agreement with other issues.

The rejection of this treaty, the head of the American administration went on to say, will have far-reaching consequences. Without SALT-II there will be increased danger to peace; attempts to contain the proliferation of nuclear weapons will be seriously undermined; instead of improved relations with the Soviet Union, increased tension will await us; the arms control process, which is of such decisive significance for strengthening security throughout the world, will be dealt a crushing blow; everyone will be forced to conclude that America has chosen confrontation instead of cooperation and peace.

We have no other choice. The fact is that the alternative to this agreement will not be a "perfect" agreement drafted unilaterally by the United States, thanks to which we will gain everything and the USSR nothing. The alternative now and in the foreseeable future will be no agreement at all.

The President recalled that "the strategic forces of the United States and the Soviet Union today are generally equivalent." At the same time he advocated a further increase in U.S. military spending, which has already reached a record level in the country's entire history. J. Carter admitted that one of the chief purposes of increasing the Pentagon's budget is the modernization of American strategic forces and the strengthening of the North Atlantic bloc.

EDITORIAL MARKS 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF 23D SPECIAL CEMA SESSION

ID010715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Great Force of Creation"]

[Text] The peoples of the socialist community are confidently advancing along the path of creating the new society. They link their outstanding successes in socioeconomic development above all with the creative activities of the communist and workers parties and with the strengthening all-round cooperation of the fraternal states.

"It is to the outstanding credit of the socialist community countries' communists," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out, "that the former relations of estrangement, enmity and mistrust have long since given way to friendship and fraternal cooperation among peoples with equal rights. This friendship has become a great creative force."

The strength of the friendship of the fraternal states' working people graphically manifests itself if the activities of CEMA, which was set up 30 years ago and has become an important instrument in organizaing international economic relations of a new type. It is embodied in the stable progress of relations, which have acquired special effectiveness and scope over the past decade.

At the 23d special CEMA session in Moscow at the end of April 1969 the leaders of the fraternal parties and the heads of governments agreed on the fundamental long-term aims of economic cooperation, which were later made the basis of the comprehensive program unanimously adopted in 1971 for further deepening and improving cooperation and for developing socialist economic integration.

Those decisions of truly historic significance determined for many years ahead the strategy of the fraternal states' relations in the chief sphere of social life--in material production. A firm orientation was adopted toward the comprehensive development of socialist economic integration, conscientiously and systematically directed by the CEMA countries' communist parties and governments.

Life has convincingly shown that in terms of its aims, principles and methods socialist economic integration is radically different from capitalist integration. Using the economic laws of socialism under international conditions, the fraternal countries have created a cooperation mechanism based on concerted planning activities. Our integration climate is determined by comradely mutual understanding and the vested interest of fully sovereign states.

The years of systematic development of socialist economic integration have been very fruitful in the history of the community. The CEMA countries have almost doubled their production potential compared with 1970. In the production of key types of industrial output they have substantially surpassed the corresponding indices of the Common Market states. The scale of reciprocal commodity turnover among the CEMA countries has more than trebled in 10 years. This attests to a considerable deepening of the international socialist division of labor, which has created additional potential for further economic growth in the fraternal states and for the fulfillment of broad social programs.

Multilateral and bilateral ties among the community countries have recently been appreciably enriched.

New forms of joint planning activity have been introduced, production and scientific-technical cooperation has been deepened on the basis of specialization and collaboration, and the volume of coordinated capital investments has increased severalfold. The International Investment Bank and a number of other international economic and scientific-technical organizations of the fraternal states have developed their work. CEMA's democratic nature is manifesting itself increasingly graphically. Socialist economic integration, like the entire system of new international relations has become the concern ofhundreds of millions of people.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government devote constant attention to developing economic cooperation with the community states on the principles of mutual advantage and socialist internationalism. It is the duty of planning organs, ministries, departments and everyone connected with this sector of work to insure the unswerving and exact fulfillment of the measures collectively outlined by the CEMA countries and stemming from their mutual commitments.

A characteristic feature of the present decade is the substantial increase in the magnetism of the experience of collective cooperation. The admission of Cuba and Vietnam to CEMA is not only broadening the framework of socialist economic integration but also enriching its content. Interest in contacts with CEMA and in cooperation with it is growing among many states on different continents.

The broad cooperation program being implemented by the fraternal countries convincingly demonstrates the peace-loving nature of their policy. The CEMA Executive Committee's statement on behalf of its members--Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR--resolutely condemning China's aggression against Vietnam has attested to concern for maintaining and strengthening the peoples' security.

The scale attained in mutual relations and the fraternal states' dynamic socioeconomic progress are posing new problems. They are being resolved successfully on the basis of a harmonious combination of national and international interests, voluntary participation and equal rights. Of course, the reserves for improving CEMA's work have not been exhausted, and far from all forms of cooperation have been tried. The tasks of deepening relations and improving CEMA's activities will be examined at the next, 33d CEMA session, which will meet in Moscow. It will undoubtedly make a new contribution to the further development of socialist economic integration and to strengthening the friendship of the fraternal peoples.

On the eve of 1 May the CPSU Central Committee proclaims:

"Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! May the world socialist system--the decisive force of the anti-imperialist struggle, stronghold of peace, democracy and social progress--develop and strengthen!

"Long live the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist community countries!"

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD302244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, Moscow radio commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, observer of KOMMUNIST]

[Text] [Andrianov] Good day, comrades: Taking part in our program today are Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VRENYA, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, observer of KOMMUNIST.

May Day Celebration

Our meeting, esteemed listeners, is taking place on the eve of May Day. The participants in May Day demonstrations on all continents will voice many different slogans. But everywhere a short word will invariably be inscribed on the festive banners: Peace. It will be written in various languages, although the word, on May Day, will embody a single and universal aspiration, for peace is the chief condition not only of economic growth and social progress, but it can also be the guarantee of the very future of mankind, which is threatened by the catastrophe of nuclear war. Our country is an unfailing standard bearer of peace, a consistent and indefatigable fighter for the elimination of the danger of war, for the bridling of the arms race and for disarmament. Every step of our motherland on the international arena is dictated by the interests of detente and the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

This was confirmed once again by the Soviet-French summit meeting held in Moscow this week. Over to you, Vadim Nikolayevich.

French President's Visit

[Nekrasov] Yes indeed, comrades. In recent days, you and I have witnessed an important event in the international relations of our time. This was the arrival in Moscow of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, and the talks which he had with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other leaders of the Soviet state. It is customary in the world to say that Soviet-French relations in our age are to some extent pioneering; that is, what is discussed during these meetings and the decisions which are adopted at them are subsequently developed internationally in the sphere of the relaxation of tension, the strengthening of good-neighborly relations between states and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between them.

This was accurately noted by Comrade Brezhnev when he said that Soviet-French relations, in their dynamic development, serve as a kind of barometer of detente in our time.

During the most recent meeting the participants formulated the basic tasks of international relations in our time. If one were to take them all together, about three key, fundamental points can be singled out. First, the necessity for disseminating detente everywhere in the world. Well, in this connection, one should not ignore--and this was said during the meeting--the adventuristic course of the present Beijing rulers, which is dangerous for peoples and the cause of peace. It is for this reason that one can say that the words spoken by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during the visit produced such reverberations throughout the world. When, in any part of the world, attempts are made to replace law with force, and good neighborliness with animosity and diktat, then no one can remain indifferent.

The second important point of the talks--their key point, so to speak--were the problems of detente on the European Continent. Both sides discussed these questions proceeding from a fundamental assumption: The necessity to consolidate what has already been attained here; everything positive that exists in the relations among European countries and peoples, and to struggle for the further development of detente, so that it will not become regressive.

Finally, the third point--a major one of world significance--was the question of halting the arms race, of disarmament, and questions relating to the sphere of military detente.

As far as the meeting itself is concerned, there is no doubt that the decision of both sides to adopt, as the result of the meeting, a document which, as distinct from documents of previous years, is called not a declaration but a program, is something fundamentally new that has been introduced by the meeting into the practice of current international relations. Its exact name is "Program for the Further Development of Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and France for the Benefit of Detente and Peace."

As you well know, the document was signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing. How does it differ, so to speak, from previous documents? The difference is that it not only declares principles and puts forward aims, but puts forward completely concrete plans regarding the actions of both sides for the forthcoming period.

In particular, it envisages annual meetings, including summits, between the two states, and also an exchange of messages between the leaders of our states, and the use, if necessary, of direct means of communication. All this has the aim of consolidating peace, strengthening detente, eliminating hotbeds of tension and securing real progress on the road to disarmament.

A large, constructive and interesting program was put forward, which will be further discussed by the world public and widely discussed in our country, in its details and elements.

There is one thing that can be said today: This program provides a reference point for the near future. It expresses the common aim of both states in cooperating to try and attain new successes for the cause of detente, or, as Comrade Brezhnev said, to open up broad new horizons for detente. This is an important new political milestone not only in the development of relations between our states, but also in the overall complex of international developments in our time.

It must be added, furthermore, that during the talks important new steps were also made in the sphere of bilateral relations: the development of mutually advantageous ties in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, in the short term as well as the longer term. The fact that the steps taken in this field are indeed real is shown by a whole number of agreements signed in Moscow as a result of the visit of the French president.

It may be premature to draw up an exhaustive list of results of the visit which has just ended, but the main point can be made, even today: The talks held in Moscow have promoted a deepening of friendly Soviet-French relations and served to increase the importance of the role of these relations, not only in the interests of our peoples, but also in the interests of the development of the international processes of detente in Europe, as indeed in the world as a whole. In this connection, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words to the effect that the recent Soviet-French meeting ended with very great and important results are indeed justified, so to speak, by the very results of the meeting, not to mention the developments which will follow in due course, and the program which was adopted, relating to detente and the strengthening of peace, is, as was justly noted, a new departure in the practice of international relations.

[Andrianov] As is shown by the "Program for the Further Development of Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and France for the Benefit of Detente and Peace," a whole number of important international problems, including the question of the situation in the Near East region, were discussed during the talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The adopted document says that the Soviet Union and France will strive for the elimination of the hotbed of tension in the Near East. They are of the conviction that a genuinely just and stable peace in this region can be established only through an all-embracing settlement, with the direct participation of all the interested parties.

Near East Developments

[Volskiy] A lot of dramatic and, it would seem, contradictory events took place in the Near East during the past week.

[Andrianov] You might like to dwell on them in somewhat greater detail, Dmitriy Antonovich.

[Volskiy] I must admit that it is not easy to put them all together. There was the exchange of the ratification documents between the participants in the separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement. It took official effect. It took place in a deliberately modest atmosphere without the slightest pomp. General Weizman, Israeli minister of defense, arrived in Cairo and met As-Sadat and other high-ranking Egyptians. Officially, the subject under discussion was the procedure for the pullout of Israeli troops from Sinai. However, it was at this very time that the Israeli Government--for some reason--found it necessary to declare that it would carry out raids on Palestinians when and where it wished.

But that is not all: It was officially announced that Israeli military settlements would be established in new areas on the West Bank of the River Jordan, and, finally, it was precisely at this time, during the very days that the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreement was coming into force, that Tel Aviv undertook a fresh aggressive action in Lebanon, not only against the Palestinians, not only against Palestinian camps, but against the Lebanese themselves, destroying a whole number of villages and settlements in this tortured country.

In any case, the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel, as is perfectly obvious now, has given Israel a free hand to undertake aggressive actions with respect to Lebanon, and, in particular, to solidify its general policy with respect to the Arab world.

[Andrianov] That's quite correct, because as a result of this deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv, Israel has felt that its flank in the Sinai is free and that its hands are untied.

[Volskiy] But more than this, it also received a promise that it will be supplied with practically all the modern arms it should desire. The Americans will of course examine its orders, but they will do so, as they have themselves have said, more favorably.

[Andrianov] But Washington has also promised military supplies to Egypt, although somewhat outdated and less perfected military equipment than that for Israel--the F-5 planes for example. A high-ranking U.S. military delegation has just visited Egypt and studied questions on the reequipping and modernizing of the Egyptian Army. It seems that imperialism is placing a double bet in the Near East--on Israel and on Egypt.

[Volskiy] This is, in any case, Boris Vasilyevich, what As-Sadat would like. It is not insignificant that reports can be glimpsed in the press about the appearance of Egyptian troops either in the Sultanate of Oman or in the Horn of Africa region--where some Egyptian military detachments have already appeared--according to press information. Then there are Egyptian troop concentrations on the border with Libya. In a word, the Cairo leadership is demonstrating in every possible way its ability to take on the role of gendarme of the Arab world and even part of black Africa.

But, of course, prudent people in the Pentagon itself and other Washington departments do not particularly believe that Cairo will be able to carry out such functions effectively. Doubts are being raised about the dependability of the army and the stability of the regime as a whole in the long run.

One should also add that Washington cannot fail to be concerned by the growing isolation of Egypt in the Arab World. Last week, even Saudi Arabia and a number of other conservative Arab countries broke off diplomatic relations with it. They said that they would stop granting financial aid to Egypt, to whom they previously accorded rather large sums from their oil profits. So, in this situation, U.S. diplomacy is to some extent experiencing a state of confusion with respect to events in the Near East. They obviously did not suppose that Arab oil monarchies--traditionally friendly to Washington, and above all Saudi Arabia--would dissociate themselves so openly from Cairo's separate course. The general condemnation in the Arab world of the Egyptian-Israeli deal is undoubtedly a serious defeat for U.S. diplomacy in the Near East.

You said, Boris Vasilyevich, that the United States was leaning on Egypt and Israel. This is undoubtedly right, and of course, with this double support, the main stake is still on Israel, while Egypt seems to be attaching itself to the U.S.-Israeli military alliance. This is one side of the story. There is another side. The Pentagon also intends to strengthen the direct U.S. military presence in the Near East and adjacent seas. Plans for the creation of a fifth U.S. fleet, which would operate in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, are under discussion. It is being proposed that the base on Diego Garcia Island, already one of the largest U.S. bases, be further extended. (?Completely) new U.S. strongpoints are being planned for the Sinai Peninsula, for example. Last week, newspapers reported that a certain Pentagon strike force numbering up to 100,000 men would be established for use in the Persian Gulf zone and other hotbeds in case of extraordinary circumstances.

[Volskiy] Clearly, it is a matter of training professional punitive forces; these were trained long ago in the United States for action in the Near East, and trained in the deserts of Nevada in particular.

Finally, there is a third dangerous circumstance which I would like to stress. They are also trying to include the North Atlantic bloc in all these plans.

[Nekrasov] I would like to add that during last year's NATO Council session there was talk of the possibility of creating some form of united NATO forces for colonialist adventures. All these neocolonialist plans for military brigandage have been cooking for a long time; now, in the present situation in the Near East, they can obviously be put into action move actively.

Beijing's Near East Policy

[Volskiy] Vadim Nikolayevich, there is another, so to speak, secret accomplice in all these plots. This is the Beijing leadership.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, I think it would be appropriate to describe what diplomatic maneuvers are being undertaken in order for China to save face, as they say, in the Arab countries that have condemned the separate deal between Tel Aviv and Cairo, for the Chinese leadership, in fact, supported the participants in this deal, having refused to publicly condemn the so-called peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. This provoked an acutely negative reaction in the capitals of Arab countries that are the opponents of the treaty. There, they rightly viewed Beijing's position as a direct result of its rapprochement with Washington. How did they decide to act in the Zhongnanhai--in the Chinese rulers' residence?

The Beijing leadership sent a message to the heads of a number of Arab states and to Palestinian leader 'Arafat, giving assurances that China had not changed its previous position on the question of an all-embracing settlement in the Near East.

Recently, one of the Lebanese newspapers published an interview with He Ying, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs. In fact, this official Beijing representative defended As-Sadat's capitulationist course, trying to present the matter as if his deal with Israel had been dictated by the interests of the Egyptian people who are striving to get rid of the state of neither peace nor war in the Near East. In this interview, He Ying demagogically insisted that China supported the struggle of the Palestinian people for the reestablishment of their national rights and the struggle of the Arab people for the liberation of occupied territories. What does this add up to? Beijing approves of Cairo's deal with Tel Aviv and at the same time speaks out in defense of the Palestinian people. But these positions are incompatible.

Demagogically dodging about now, the Chinese leaders are again trying to hide their true face behind the mask of friend and ally of the Arab peoples. Beijing's political perfidy and cynicism are only becoming more obvious as a result. There was a time when guests from Arab countries were told in the Chinese capital: We do not intend to recognize Israel even in a thousand years. Considerably less time has elapsed and Beijing, it appears, is ready to take up a diametrically opposed position.

A few months ago, a UN working group visited the Near East. Included in this group was a high-ranking Chinese diplomat. In confidential conversations--which have become public--he disclosed that the Beijing leaders have been widely discussing the question of establishing comprehensive relations between China and Israel. Furthermore, this discussion was, according to him, of a positive nature. This Beijing emissary said that trade deals could serve as a beginning to Chinese-Israeli links, and then other channels between Beijing and Tel Aviv could also open up.

Active aid in the Chinese-Israeli rapprochement is being given by the United States. It has taken on something of a mediatory mission in this affair, particularly since Squadron, chairman of the U.S. Jewish Congress, was in Beijing in January of this year. Last month an Israeli economic delegation secretly visited the Chinese capital. True, it is being stated that the delegation supposedly went on somebody's personal initiative and was taken on a private plane. This is not a very artful piece of camouflage, all the more so since the U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK, which is a very reputable and informed publication, reported that in the near future talks are to begin on direct trade links between China and Israel.

Some Western press organs are now paying attention to one more circumstance. Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan is currently touring a number of Asian countries. Some of them border directly on China.

In this connection, international observers are voicing the thought that during his trip the Israeli minister may deviate from his itinerary and stop in Beijing. A report has appeared in the Dutch press, for example, that Dayan already has in his pocket an invitation from the Chinese to pay a visit to Beijing in an atmosphere of complete secrecy--so to speak.

In the meantime, informed observers abroad believe that China intends to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. This is regarded as a most logical step dictated by China's drawing closer to the United States. The Chinese leadership is clearly striving to use the present aggravation of the siutation in the Near East region caused by the Egyptian-Israeli deal for its own ends.

NATO Nuclear Planning Meeting

[Nekrasov] However, let us return to European problems. I should like to say a few words about the meeting of what is called the NATO Nuclear Planning Group which has just taken place in the United States. First, what is this group? It includes eight of that bloc's member states: the United States, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Canada, Holland, Norway and Turkey. This group usually gathers to discuss matters connected with nuclear weapons on the eve of the corresponding session of the NATO Council.

This time the meeting was held at the U.S. Air Force base at Homestead in Florida. The thing that primarily attracted observers' attention was the fact that this time, the meeting of this group, usually held at the level of experts, took place at the level of these countries' defense ministers. However, even that is not the main thing; the main thing is the dangerous plans to intensify the arms race in Europe which became known as a result of the work of this group.

What we are talking about, to put it briefly, are the plans which the Pentagon has long been hatching, plans or rather concepts concerning the possibility of waging what is called a limited nuclear war in Europe. Behind these concepts lies the hope that, thanks to a clever policy, U.S. diplomats will manage to prevent the United States from becoming directly involved in a nuclear war and limit it to European territory. The fact that the Soviet Union is both a European and Asian power, in the opinion of the appropriate--and very shortsighted--U.S. military strategists, will limit the possibility of the Soviet Union's participation in a war against the United States and will limit this war to Europe.

Well, let us say bluntly that these are quite wild calculations which in no way correspond to the opportunities and prospects and were created in the first place to demonstrate the possibility, as before, despite the presence of nuclear weapons, of resolving world problems by military force, and second, in the hope that they will thereby manage to weaken the Soviet Union somewhere in the wide-open spaces of Europe in a European war, while the U.S. forces will remain completely untouched.

I stress once more how unrealizable such calculations and hopes are, but they exist nevertheless in the Pentagon and of late they have been finding expression in the plans for what is called the modernization of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in Europe. In my opinion, the world modernization in this case can be put in inverted commas because what we are talking about in fact is not modernization but the significant expansion of military potential and military plans. For example, the so-called tactical U.S. Pershing missiles with nuclear warheads are deployed in Europe. Their operational radius is 750 km. Now it is proposed to replace them with missiles of the same name, Pershing-2, but with an operational radius of 1,800 km or 3,000 km. Such a large range--1,800 to 2,000--is explained by the warheads one is talking about.

However, you see, the range is correspondingly increased so much that if the existing Pershings are indeed regarded as tactical weapons, then the Pershing-2, which, on the admission of the Americans themselves, will reach the territory of the Soviet Union from its bases, is a missile which goes beyond the bounds of what is understood to be a tactical weapon. And it is no coincidence that in Europe they are already being called Eurostrategical. However, all this is being called modernization. That is the kind of modernization which was discussed at the Nuclear Planning Group meeting.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, in connection with this I would like to cite the FRG newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, which wrote: The West European allies must think about whether they will be strengthening their security or, on the contrary, whether they will be under an even greater threat if they decide in favor of deploying additional or new weapons in the form of medium-range missiles.

[Nekrasov] Well, it is a very intelligent viewpoint. It should be said that influential circles in the FRG support that viewpoint. One knows, for example, the pronouncement of Wehner, floorleader of the Social Democratic faction in the Bundestag, who has spoken about the exclusively defensive nature of Soviet arms, the buildup of which there is no demand for, and which, thereby, refutes the myth of the Soviet military threat. If one talks about the Nuclear Planning Group meeting, the essence of it boils down to attempts to persuade the other NATO members to agree to these plans, formulated by the Pentagon and supported by the West German brasshats, concerning the buildup of West Europe's nuclear potential.

However, no decisions were made at Homestead. Apparently, the jolt given to the NATO militarists by the European public's protest against the neutron bomb last year had an effect. The questions were discussed and they will return to them at the group's next session which will be held at the end of this year, but they will return; just as they still have not abandoned the plans to create the neutron weapon, they will return to these, to the discussion of these questions, too. All this simply indicates that the struggle against the arms race, in particular against the buildup of nuclear weapons, remains just as much a burning and topical task today as it was yesterday. It remains just as much a burning and topical task in Europe and also in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

[Andrianov] Before bidding you good-bye, dear listeners, all of us, the participants in our transmission, want to congratulate you on the coming May Day holiday and wish you all the very best. Good-bye.

TASS LISTS RECIPIENTS OF 1978 LENIN PEACE PRIZES

LD301944 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 30, TASS--The International Lenin Peace Prizes "for the strengthening of peace among nations" for 1977-78 were awarded to Kurt Bachmann (FRG), a well-known anti-fascist, member of the Presidium of the board of the German Communist Party, Frieda Brown, (Australia), president of the Women's International Democratic Federation, Angela Davis, a prominent U.S. public figure, K.P. Sh. Menon, president of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society, Galina Skibiewska, an architect, vice marshal of the SEJM of Poland, and Vilma Espin Guilloys, a noted public figure of Cuba.

This decision was taken at a meeting of the Committee for International Prizes. The committee consists of prominent representatives of the Soviet and foreign public. The committee's meeting was chaired by Academician Nikolay Blokhin.

"The great struggle for the strengthening of peace and security of the peoples, for detente, for termination of the arms race and for disarmament has its own outstanding personalities. The International Lenin Peace Prize 'for the strengthening of peace among nations', instituted by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is a sign of a high appreciation of their services", pointed out Academician Nikolay Blokhin.

"Six new names have been added to the list of laureates of the International Lenin Peace Prize", he went on to say. "Among the people holding this lofty title are statesmen, leaders of political parties and public organizations, representatives of the world of science, culture, and religion. What of peace and social progress".

SESSION OF UN LOS CONFERENCE HELD IN GENEVA

End of Session

LD282315 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladmir Antonov reports: The first part of the eighth session of the Third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference has been completed here. Representatives of more than 150 states discussed problems pertaining to the use of the world ocean and its resources as well as questions pertaining to the drafting of a comprehensive international convention on the law of the sea.

As a result of work of the first part of the session, a decision has been taken to revise the unofficial draft convention, to include into it compromise provisions on many issues discussed. This is evidence of the fact that the stands of various countries have got considerably closer.

In the opinion of most of the delegations, signal successes have been achieved in elaborating questions pertaining to the exploitation of deep sea-bed resources, setting up an appropriate international body. A step forward has also been made in reaching agreement on compromise provisions determining the outer boundary of the Continental Shelf.

To seal progress at the talks, the participants in the conference passed a decision on holding the second part of the eighth session in July-August this year in New York. This decision meets the aspiration of most countries of the world to complete drafting a mutually acceptable convention within the possible shortest time. The implementation of this task, the USSR deputy foreign minister S.P. Kozyrev, head of the Soviet delegation, pointed out in his speech, meets the interests of all countries and peoples. It will serve the cause of ensuring peace and security on high seas, broad international cooperation and a further strengthening of detente.

Session Unsuccessful

OW280930 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 27 Apr 79 OW

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The eighth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was originally scheduled to close on 27 April, but the conference failed to accomplish its tasks on schedule. The station's observer has the following to say on why the conference failed to successfully end as scheduled.

Tension, which was caused by the capitalist countries' unilateral actions, prevailed from the start of the session, the problem being that Western parliaments are prepared to adopt laws permitting private companies in their own countries to begin exploiting the seabed in and near the open sea. The U.S. House of Representatives has already adopted such a bill, and the U.S. Senate will most likely adopt the bill in the near future.

The group of 77 developing countries issued a special statement saying that the Western countries' unilateral actions to permit this or that Western consortium to plunder the seabed's mineral resources for profit are illegal.

The situation at the law of the sea conference convincingly shows the true meaning of Beijing's argument that the developing countries must form a united front with the capitalist countries. If the developing countries accept Beijing's suggestion, they will be submitting themselves to brutal imperialist control.

Why has China taken this despicable stand? Primarily because the present Beijing leaders are supporting the Western countries on many important international issues and trying their utmost to sell out the developing countries' interests. In return for its support, Beijing is hoping to obtain loans on favorable terms, technology and modern weapons, particularly warships, from the Western monopoly capitalists.

China's leaders are trying their utmost to control the entire South China Sea and other waters near China. China used force to occupy the Xisha Islands, tried to obstruct international science organizations from conducting studies in the South China Sea region, constantly sent large numbers of warships to intrude in the territorial waters of Vietnam and other countries and tried to obstruct oil drilling operations along the Philippine coast.

It is well known that Mao Zedong once said: The Pacific Ocean is not peaceful. When we are in control of it, the Pacific Ocean may become more peaceful.

PROCEEDINGS OF LA PAZ UNECLA SESSION REPORTED

Soviet Delegate's Speech

LD252020 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] La Paz, April 25, TASS--The Soviet Union supports and will continue to support the legitimate strivings of the Latin American and other developing countries directed at ensuring sovereignty over their natural resources and economic activity, elimination of any manifestations of inequality and discrimination in world trade, diktat and exploitation in international economic relations, said USSR Ambassador to Bolivia Boris Kazantsev addressing the current 18th session in La Paz of the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

The Soviet representative pointed to the promising character of the present technical and economic cooperation between the USSR and Latin America. He has made concrete proposals on a further deepening of this cooperation particularly in the field of housing construction, prospecting for oil, gas and ores of non-ferrous metals. The Soviet side is ready to draw up jointly with the ECLA secretariat a program for cooperation in the field of training national personnel for Latin American countries forthe period of from three to five years.

The Soviet Union, Boris Kazantsev said in conclusion, is further ready to cooperate actively with the Latin American countries in the interests of the struggle for peace, national and economic independence and social progress.

Final Document

LD271416 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] La Paz, April 27, TASS--Participants of the 18th session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), held in the Bolivian capital, have gone on record for more equitable relations among the developing and developed capitalist states. As noted in the final document adopted by the session, the United States and the European "Common Market" nations cause tangible damage to the economies of the Latin American nations by pursuing a policy of protectionism and discrimination in trade with them. It sharply condemns also the U.S. economic blockade of Cuba, the pressure brought to bear by U.S. imperialism on other southern neighbors.

As an example of genuinely mutually advantageous and equal cooperation between states the document points to the relations of the countries-members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance with Latin America. At the present time, it notes, there are about 200 different agreements in force between these two groups of states. The signing of new ones is expected.

The Latin American states are on record for the development of cooperation among them and also with the developing states of the other regions, primarily, in the socioeconomic sphere. Only in this way, the document stresses, it is possible to reach genuine independence, to keep up successfully fair prices in the international market. It has been decided to demand from the International Monetary Fund and other international organisations that they respect the interests of the developing states. In the future it is also planned to draw up statutes which would regulate the business activities of transnational monopolies in other countries.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES PARIS CONFERENCE ON NEOCOLONIALISM

LD271346 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 27 Apr 79

["Neocolonialism Laid Bare"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Paris, April 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

An international conference [on] "The Role of Multinational Corporations and Economic Development Strategy" is under way here. Its participants--representatives of 25 countries and a number of international organizations--heard scores of reports in which analysis is given of problems of neocolonialism and activities of (?supra)-national corporations with the help of which imperialism seeks to preserve control over the young states, over their economy. On the other hand, the importance of expanding and strengthening many-sided cooperation with the countries of the socialist community was emphasized in a number of speeches made by representatives of developing countries.

Aleksandr Veber, a representative of the Soviet-Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, has recalled that the USSR in the relations with the newly-liberated countries strictly abides by the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference into internal affairs and mutually-beneficial cooperation. The Soviet Union treats with understanding the demands made by emergent nations that international economic relations be restructured.

Laying bare the strategy of neocolonialism, methods of political, economic and military pressure of imperialist circles upon newly-liberated countries, Aleksandr Veber pointed to direct or indirect interaction of Beijing's policy and concrete actions with this line. This interaction, that arose on the ground of anti-Sovietism, on a number of questions turns into broad parallelism and even coordination of actions.

UN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS IN GENEVA

LD272344 Moscow TASS in English 2207 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 27, TASS--The 34th session of the U.N. European Economic Commission has closed at the Geneva Palace of Nations after discussing questions relating to the implementation of the recommendations of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. The session was attended by representatives of 32 European countries as well as the USA and Canada.

One of the central topics of discussion was the question of holding European congresses or interstate conferences on cooperation in environmental protection, energy and transport. The idea of calling such international forums was put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and widely supported by socialist countries and a number of other European states.

The session took a decision to hold a high-level European conference on environmental protection in Geneva on November 13-16, 1979.

To create the necessary conditions for further activating the commission's work in the field of energy the session participants decided to set up, on an interim basis, a special working body--a group of senior advisers on energy of the governments of commission member countries--which is to concern itself specifically with the preparation of a European conference on the problems of energy.

A certain amount of work was accomplished during the session in looking for ways of solving the problem of transport, including the possible convocation of a European conference on this problem within the framework of the European Economic Commission.

The delegations of commission member countries also discussed ways of further developing cooperation in economy, trade, science and technology between states with different social and economic systems and examined the commission's program for 1979-83.

BRIEFS

WRITERS CONFERENCE IN ALMA-ATA--The international meeting in Alma-Ata of young writers from Asian and African countries ended its proceedings on 24 April. Speakers at the concluding session were authors from Afghanistan, Syria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The speakers resolutely supported the struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against the Chinese aggression and condemned the colonialist aspirations of imperialist states. The writers, including many visiting the Soviet Union for the first time, visited industrial enterprises, schools, suburban farms, sports facilities and the Friendship House. While summing up the results of the meeting, Rozhdestvenskiy, board secretary of the USSR Writers Union, said that the meeting had succeeded in its objectives. The meeting in Kazakhstan has further strengthened mutual relations and exchanges of experience. The meeting ended with an international poetry soiree in the Lenin Palace at which verses on peace, friendship and solidarity were recited in 20 languages. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU]

COMMENTATOR COMPARES USSR ECONOMIC STABILITY, U.S. INFLATION

LD271034 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

["Stable Prices"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Artemov writes:

In Washington it has been calculated that the American now has to pay 204 dollars 70 cents to purchase the goods or to pay for the services which cost 100 dollars in 1967. This is how inflation which has long been raging in most of the countries of the world hits the consumer in the United States.

And what is the state of affairs in the sphere of prices in the USSR? It can be confidently stated that prices of goods and services are the most invariable element of Soviet reality. Moreover, as to commodities, in the past 15 years their prices went down by approximately 1.5 per cent. And their sales per capita of the population in 15 years increased approximately by 125 per cent.

Prices for meat and poultry, vegetable oil, bread remained on the same level for 15 years, prices of fish, animal butter, sugar, groats, potato, somewhat went down.

Prices of vegetables over the time increased by a few per cent, and there was a more substantial rise in prices of alcohol drinks.

For non-food products, which 15 years ago cost 100 roubles, the Soviet consumer now pays on the average 95.3 roubles. Prices of refrigerators, TV sets, bicycles, and also fabrics and clothes largely went down over the time. But prices of a small group of products, as for instance furs and cosmetics, somewhat went up.

Invariable in the past 15 years remained rents (the lowest in the world) and also electricity, gas, telephone rates and transport fare.

This is not at all accidental, but the result of purposeful measures of the Soviet state and the Communist Party aimed at raising the well-being of the Soviet people. The task of ensuring stability of state prices was invariably set at the three latest congresses of the party when the main directions of the five-year plans were discussed.

It was not at all easy to cope with such an objective, taking into account the fact that wages and salaries in the USSR are invariably on the rise. Wages and salaries almost doubled in the past 15 years. Incomes of collective farmers increased to a still greater extent. But this objective is being successfully coped with from five-year plan to five-year plan, since the socialist economy, which is developing without recessions and crises in accordance with scientifically-substantiated plans, has only one goal--the growth of the well-being of the people.

TASS COMMENTS ON 'SPY' CAMERA ABOARD U.S. AMBASSADOR'S PLANE

LD291920 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 29, TASS--The Washington POST reveals Washington's double-dealing policy in Africa. For several years U.S. intelligence agents, acting under the guise of American diplomats in the RSA, supplied South African secretpolice with aerial photographs of targets in Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique--the group of front-line states actively struggling for eliminating the racist regimes in the RSA and Rhodesia. The photographs were taken by means of a secret camera mounted on the personal plane of U.S. Ambassador in Pretoria William Edmondson who, together with his advisers, frequently travelled over the continent.

Using these aerial reconnaissance data received from the RSA, Rhodesian racists have dealt bombing strikes in recent months against Angola and Zambia, the Washington POST writes. Such an aggression, in the view of the paper, can be launched against any other country of the group, for Pretoria has photographs of the territory of these states too.

Information on the close ties between the intelligence services of the USA and the RSA, became public after a recent scandal in Pretoria, when the racist authorities accused several members of the American Embassy of spying, and asked them to leave the country. In retaliation the USA expelled two members of the RSA Embassy.

It should be said, however, that though rumours about a "crisis" in the relations between the two countries are ripe in the two capitals, they should not be exaggerated. According to local commentators, differences between Pretoria and Washington are only over tactical, rather than strategic matters, for their common objective is to consolidate imperialism on the African Continent.

PRAVDA EXAMINES SOVIET-U.S. SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

LD300821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Academicians Yu. Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Ye. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy ofSciences, G. Skryabin, chief scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, L. Brekhovskikh and N. Emanuel: "Links Among Scientists Contribute To Progress"]

[Text] One of the main features of modern society is the very widespread development of science and technology. The scientific achievements available to mankind today, whether we are referring to exploiting the energy of the atom for peaceful purposes, space-flights or the creation of effective remedies against diseases, are the fruits of the efforts of scientists and scientific collectives of various countries. But these days dozens of collectives may work on any major problem in the world and the exchange of ideas and results is facilitated and expedited by powerful information and communications media. Science is becoming increasingly international and this manifests one of the trends in its development at this time.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries possess a powerful intellectual capacity and in many fields they occupy leading positions in world science. Soviet scientists have extensive and firm links with colleagues in other countries. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in a speech at the ceremony devoted to the 250th anniversary of the USSR Academy of Sciences, "the development of international scientific and technical links is an essential part of the common struggle of our party and state for lasting peace and for freedom and progress in the world."

Our cooperation with the socialist countries is of a truly fraternal nature. It is distinguished by the profound integration in solving major problems, the joint nature of research and utilization of results and the extensive exchange of specialists. This is true of the "Intercosmos" program, work in the field of computer technology, the development of scientific equipment and many other important questions.

The strengthening of our links with scientists in India, Afghanistan, Algeria, Mexico, Ethiopia, Peru and other developing countries is proceeding successfully. There are also major scientific exchange and cooperation programs with developed capitalist countries. These include the United States, France, the FRG, Britain, Japan, Italy, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland and Canada.

The USSR Academy of Sciences has extensive international connections. It has cooperation agreements with scientific organizations in more than 100 countries. The opportunities for international cooperation among scientists are enormous. We can illustrate this with reference to the links with U.S. scientific establishments. They have a history all of their own. Although immediately after the Great October Revolution these contacts were only sporadic, reason gradually won out and they have developed and strengthened. In 1959 an agreement was signed on scientific exchange visits between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.

The expansion of exchanges between the USSR Academy of Sciences and U.S. scientists reached an important stage in the years 1972-1974, when our countries concluded at government level a whole series of agreements on scientific and technical cooperation. In the fields of science and technology, protection of the environment, research work on the world's oceans, power generating and the peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy and also space research. The handshakes between the Soviet and American crews of the orbiting Soyuz and Apollo spaceships were an outstanding event of that time.

The USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences play a substantial role in exploiting these links. During talks delegations from the two academies have expressed satisfaction at the state of scientific contacts and have confirmed their joint intention to develop fruitful cooperation. Recognizing the importance of scientific exchanges for strengthening links between our countries and peoples, the academies have declared themselves in favor of expanding collaboration among scientists by conducting joint scientific work.

Some experience of this kind has already been accumulated. Joint symposiums and seminars have been held in recent years in key areas of physical and chemical biology, theoretical physics and experimental psychology, a number of observations of remote and experimental psychology, a number of observations of remote stars and galaxies have been carried out and the first Soviet-American expedition has studied the fauna of Lake Baykal.

The two academies are participating in drawing up programs envisaged by the intergovernmental agreement. The physics program, in which Soviet and American scientists are working jointly on such pr lems as condensate physics, relativistic astrophysics, the sources of x-ray radiation space, and the interaction of laser radiation with plasma, is giving particularly fruit l results.

The academies' 1979-1980 scientific exchange and cooperation agreement signed 7 February 1979 with the participation of the authors of this article marks the beginning of a new stage in scientific links and this stage will undoubtedly be marked by a real contribution to progress in the latest areas of research. At the talks the academy delegations spoke in favor of the swiftest achievement of accord and the signing of a SALT agreement.

One of the most complex scientific and technical problems being tackled by mankind in the 20th century is controlled thermonuclear synthesis. This field is covered by an agreement between the USSR and the United States. A system for containing plasma within a toroidal magnetic field (the "Tokamak" system), proposed and substantiated by scientists at the institute of atomic energy named for I.V. Kurchatov, is being developed within the framework of this agreement. Soviet and U.S. scientists are conducting experiments at these installations, of which there are now about 40 in the two countries. [paragraph continues]

Thus, the USSR places special emphasis on the development of an original method of resonance heating of electrons proposed by Soviet scientists, whereas the United States favors the injection of beams of neutral atoms. The United States, with the aid of Soviet scientists, is studying record-breaking toroidal magnetic fields; the USSR has developed the world's first superconductive toroidal magnetic system--U.S. scientists also participated in this work. As a result, progress toward the goal has been substantially accelerated. Scientists have now reached the level necessary for being able to switch to experimental design studies in containing hot gas or plasma and they have learned how to heat matter to temperatures of 60 million degrees, which is sufficient to initiate [zazhiganiye] a reaction. Scientists plan to conduct a scientific demonstration of controlled thermonuclear synthesis in the beginning of the eighties at mutually complementary installations being built in the two countries.

Soviet-U.S. cooperation in magnetohydrodynamics--a field of energy conversion--is aimed at developing open-cycle industrial magnetohydrodynamic electric power generating plants in the two countries. This is one of the most promising methods for the direct conversion of thermal energy into electrical energy and it substantially increases the efficiency of fossil fuel, at the same time fundamentally reducing environmental pollution.

The Soviet Union is the first country to have developed very large magnetohydrodynamic installations. As a result of cooperation U.S. scientists and specialists have gained access to extremely valuable information enabling them to save substantial effort and resources. In return we have the opportunity to utilize at Soviet installations the results of experiments on large assemblages of U.S. magnetohydrodynamic equipment.

In studying the world's oceans Soviet and U.S. scientists have set themselves a number of major tasks which would be difficult, and in a number of instances virtually impossible, for either of the sides to resolve individually. These include, first, learning about the massive interaction between the oceans and the atmosphere and, second, the joint ("Polimode") program for the study of cyclone-forming circulation in the western part of the North Atlantic. Soviet scientists have actively participated for several years now in a deep-water drilling project under an agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Scientific Foundation. U.S. colleagues note that Soviet scientists are making a substantial contribution in implementing this program.

In such an important and vital area as the protection of the environment, tasks facing both countries connected with protecting nature, the rational utilization of natural resources and regulating the effect of human activity on nature are being resolved by combined efforts.

Soviet-U.S. links in the field of social sciences, just as in the natural sciences, go back 20 years. In that time hundreds of scientists--specialists in economics, history, law, psychology, sociology, ethnography, anthropology, literature and language--have visited the USSR and the United States in order to keep informed and to carry out research. These contacts have acquired a particularly broad dimension since a bilateral commission for relations in the social sciences field was formed in 1975 under the terms of a scientific exchange agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Research Council [Amerikanskiy Sovet poznavatelnykh obshchestv]. Under its auspices 12 symposiums and more than 20 meetings of working groups have been held in the USSR and the United States. It is proposed in 1979 to hold about 15 more bilateral symposiums and meetings.

The leaders of the National Research Council are showing a positive approach to further exchanges with the USSR Academy of Sciences. In the summer of 1978, at the time of the anti-Soviet campaign whipped up in the United States under the artificial pretext of "defending human rights," (D. Matushevski), a leader of the program, noted the importance of scientific and technical exchanges between the USSR and the United States, saying specifically: [paragraph continues]

"Despite Washington's continued political maneuvering in pursuit of dubious momentary interests, our council and U.S. scientific circles will make every effort to maintain the realistic trend in relations between our states." In January talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodneighborliness between delegations from the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Research Council.

The Soviet Union and the United States possess an extremely powerful scientific potential, and scientific successes in our countries have a tremendous influence on scientific and technical progress throughout the world. The steady strengthening and expansion of our scientific links is helping to create a climate of mutual understanding and trust.

However, it must be said that certain circles in the United States are hindering cooperation between the two countries' scientists and are striving to reduce links or to sever them completely. Attempts are made to put pressure on U.S. scientists and signatures are collected for all kinds of "petitions" and "appeals." Most often the participants in campaigns of this nature are themselves not connected with Soviet-U.S. scientific links but are merely attempting to erect barriers to prevent any pooling of efforts of Soviet and U.S. scientists.

It must be assumed that positive trends and a sensible approach will nevertheless prevail. What grounds are there for thinking this? One of the most important grounds is our country's powerful and ever-increasing scientific and technical potential and the leading place of Soviet science in solving many urgent problems connected with the study of nature and society. It is simply impossible not to take this into account. Furthermore, the scientific and technical exchanges which have been established have nothing to do with philanthropy but are based on mutual benefit. This is understood by every sober-minded scientist, including many scientists in the United States. But if the people who are now opposing contacts between Soviet and U.S. scientists are counting on damaging our country's science then their calculations are destined not to pay off. This is convincingly confirmed by the history of our socialist state.

Scientists occupy a prominent and honorable place in society. Their prestige and their contribution to developing their countries' economies and culture and to normalizing the international situation are weighty. They can and must use their influence to improve mutual understanding among peoples and deepen the process of detente and to assist in insuring that scientific and technical progress is directed toward benefitting the peoples and solving mankind's vital problems.

'GLOBAL SHIELD' SCENARIO WORRISOMS TO USSR

LD302242 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] TASS commentator Oleg Anichkin writes:

The scenario for the big military maneuvers of the U.S. Strategic Air Command are now ready to be implemented. These maneuvers, codenamed "Global Shield," will take place during the summer without further announcement.

We may conclude that the decision to hold these military maneuvers has been given the blessing of the highest military circles in Washington, and yet this is an unparalleled military-political act. The intention is to imitate a nuclear war situation. Among the participants in these exercises will be over 100,000 American military personnel stationed at American military bases in different parts of the world.

At different stages of the exercises up to 120 aircraft will take off. As press reports indicate, during one operation B-52 bombers will take off from a military base in the United States. These bombers, after having been refueled over Canada, will fly to Greenland from where they will then return to their bases. At the same time in the Pacific B-52 bombers will take off from Guam and Japanese bases. Refueling will take place somewhere over Okinawa. According to Pentagon's plans, they will fly to the Pusan base in South Korea before returning to their bases. In addition, some intercontinental ballistic missiles without warheads will be launched from the Vandenberg base on the West Coast of the United States toward the Marshall Islands in the Pacific Ocean where there is an American testing area.

During the first and second operation American strategic bombers will fly toward different points of the Soviet border. Whatever Washington says now, the goal of the U.S. Strategic Air Command in these military exercises is to practice an air attack, one resembling nuclear war. The execution of such military maneuvers may lead to unnecessary difficulties in relations between the two countries at a moment when important talks affecting the destiny of the world and international security are being conducted.

There are also other worrying facts connected with the Pentagon's plans. During such major military maneuvers, in which such a great number of strategic devices and people are taking part, the possibility of some unforeseen incidents taking place with all the ensuing dangerous consequences cannot be ruled out.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD TURKEY SIMILAR TO THAT TAKEN IN IRAN

LD301336 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] There is growing concern in American political quarters over the future of Turkey and America's relations with that country. Reflecting the concern, the NEWSWEEK magazine asks: Will Turkey become a second Iran for the United States? Here is comment by our news analyst Viktor (Yannicheyev). This is what he writes:

It is easy to see that following the events in Iran and in the wake of the breakdown of the CENTO alliance, the United States has been paying an increasing amount of attention to Turkey. As it were America has rediscovered that country for itself and has given it priority in its Middle East policies. I must say this rediscovery of Turkey was rather unexpected for many Americans. U.S. analysts suddenly noticed Turkey possesses a larger army than any NATO country and has almost the highest rate of inflation in the world. According to the American press that rate varies from 50-70 percent. One fifth of the able-bodied population in Turkey are unemployed and the country's foreign debt, primarily to the United States, runs into $12 billion. As the NEWSWEEK magazine says, the famous Turkish coffee and tobacco have become in short supply in that country. But as facts show, American statesmen and politicians are worried by something else when they show concern about the difficulties in the Turkish economy. The economic instability in Turkey causes special anxiety in the United States primarily because of the country's strategically important position. In other words, Washington is out not so much to help Turkey cope with its economic difficulties but to keep that country in the sphere of the American foreign policies.

Everyone still remembers the events in Iran. Neither the latest equipment nor the tens of thousands of American military advisers could save these policies from defeat, policies that run counter to the interests of the Iranian people. Of course, Turkey is different from Iran in many respects, but in that country too there is discontent due to the U.S. amount of American arms to the region, and of turning it into an American military stronghold.

Incidentally, trust for the American policies in the Middle East among the Muslims was sharply reduced following the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty concluded with U.S. mediation.

Apparently the United States either refuses to consider these circumstances seriously or it simply does not wish to take into account the interests of the nations in the area, including Turkey. Strange as it may seem, (?while) ignoring the recent experience in Iran, the United States is now doing its best to expand its military presence in Turkey, to make it more dependent on Washington and its policies. To cover up its true intentions the United States has offered economic aid to that country. Following this seemingly humane step, there were others that revealed the true intentions of Washington.

The United States has been pressing hard for an extension of the lease for its military bases on Turkish soil and for the installation at these bases of spying equipment dismantled in Iran. Besides, that, as it turned out later, as part of its economic aid the United States is going to supply new military equipment for Turkey. A few days ago President Carter asked Congress for an additional $50 million to expand the military aid to that country. Apparently Washington hopes to rid the Turkish economy of its ills by expanding the American military presence in that country, by supplying it with more military equipment. It is easy to see that what the Turkish people really need is far from tanks, aircraft and other military hardware.

Nearly half a year has passed since the events in Iran. The reasons for the American withdrawal from that country are still discussed by American specialists in international politics. The opinions expressed include those that rather accurately explain the true reasons for the defeat of the American policies in Iran. But these opinions are not heeded. There are many indications now that with regards to Turkey the United States is trying to follow a policy that is rather similar to the one it pursued in Iran. If this goes on the NEWSWEEK magazine's question about whether Turkey will not become a second Iran for the United States may turn out to be far from idle.

SOVIET, CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

LD282250 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ottawa, April 28, TASS--A new round of consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of the USSR and Canada were held. A number of problems of mutual interest, and questions of the further development of Soviet-Canadian relations were discussed during the consultations.

The consultations were attended from the Soviet side by Igor Zemskov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Aleksandr Yakovlev, ambassador of the USSR to Canada, and from the Canadian side--by C. Goldschlag, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Canada, and other officials.

The Soviet representatives also has a conversation with J. Roy, special adviser to the prime-minister of Canada on foreign policy matters.

The consultations and conversations passed in a business-like and constructive atmosphere.

SOVIET SCIENTIST THANKS U.S. COLLEAGUES ON ELECTION

LD280234 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--Soviet Academician Yakov Zeldovich has expressed gratitude to the American colleagues for his election as a foreign member of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States. In an interview to a TASS correspondent he has said: "I am sincerely grateful for the high honour accorded to me. I regard this act as also the recognition of the services of Soviet science, and the desire to strengthen scientific links between the American and Soviet scientists."

The scientist recalled that among members of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States there are quite a number of Soviet scientists. There are astrophysician Ambartsumyan, Geneticist Dubinin, Mathematician Kolmogorov, Chemist Semyonov and other well-known scientists.

Academician Zeldovich is a theoretical physicist. The range of his activities is exceedingly broad: physical chemistry, theory of burning and explosions, nuclear physics and atomic power engineering, elementary particle physics, cosmology, astrophysics. He has left a noticeable trace in each of these spheres.

For several times the 65 year old scientist fundamentally changed the direction of his scientific activity. The reason is Zeldovich's extraordinary inquisitiveness. "For me to enter a new sphere is always a remarkable event, just as the travel to a new city, to a new country".

Apart from a huge list of scientific papers for which Zeldovich was awarded three times the title of Hero of Socialist Labour, the scientist has his school of young physicians whom he teaches in the field of creativity and cognition of very complex regularities of the universe.

Zeldovich at leisure hours is a [word indistinct] cheerful man of a sporting disposition--he likes swimming and water skis.

CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY PROTESTS POLICE SPYING

LD301704 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ottawa, April 30, TASS--Listening devices were discovered on the premises of the Communist Party of Canada in Toronto. Speaking at a press conference Alfred Dewhurst, secretary of the party's Central Committee, resolutely condemned the Canadian federal police spying on communists. He said the Communist Party intends to officially lodge a complaint against the illegal actions of the police.

The secret service of the federal police won notoriety by its flagrant subversive actions and spying on opposition parties, trade unions and progressive organizations on Canada.

Alfred Dewhurst stressed that this arouses a legitimate indignation among the public at large.

CHINESE GREETED ON MAY DAY BY FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL

OW010514 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Apr 79 OW

[Report on talk on the occasion of May Day by Krivtsov, vice chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the deputy director of the Institute of the Far East of the USSR Academy of Sciences--read by announcer]

[Text] May Day is a festive day of labor and peace. The whole world celebrates this day, which is also a day of international unity in the struggle for political and social rights and for peace and freedom. In our country, May Day is a day to review the achievements made in all fields of endeavor in socialist society.

Soviet workers jubilantly celebrate May Day. Our country has made a giant step forward along the road to building communism. Today, the output of Soviet industrial products accounts for one-fifth of the world's total. In the past decade Soviet economic strength has doubled. The Soviet Union ranks first in the world in steel, pig iron, petroleum, coal, cement and chemical fertilizer production as well as in industry and housing construction. The living standard of our country's working people is rising steadily. They are better fed and clothed than in the past. More and more families have moved into houses equipped with modern conveniences.

Comrade Krivtsov said: On 1 May, the international labor day, the Soviet people again reiterate their policy of peace and maintaining friendly relations with the people of all countries, and show their loyalty to the principle of proletarian internationalism. The internationalist spirit of the Soviet people finds expression in their support for the people of Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Arab people who are struggling against reactionaries at home and imperialists and Zionists, in support of opposition to the dictatorial regimes in Chile, Uruguay, and Nicaragua, and in support of opposition to the racists in South Africa. These peoples' struggles are supported by the Soviet people. The Soviet people decided to donate three-fourths of the money they earned from the all-union communist subbotnik to support Vietnam in commemoration of the 109th birthday of Lenin. This is an outstanding expression of internationalism.

The Chinese working people also received internationalist support from the Soviet people. The role played by the Soviet Union and the CPSU in the development of the Chinese revolution is known to all. Not only have Soviet people who are building socialism set examples, they have also made important contributions to providing extensive moral, political and material support to the Chinese people who have waged a struggle for socialist ideals. The Soviet Army smashed the Japanese Army who invaded China and played a renowned role in enabling the Chinese people to win victory in their democratic revolution.

Comrade Krivtsov continued: The CPSU, the Soviet Government and people who are loyal to the principle of internationalism made important contributions to the founding and consolidation of the People's Republic of China following the victory of the Chinese people's revolution in 1949. In 1950 our two countries signed a treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance and other agreements which played an important role in the development of the then fledging People's Republic of China. This treaty (? and other agreements) created conditions for solving problems related to peaceful construction and protected the new country from imperialist aggression. In accordance with the agreements signed between the two countries, the Soviet Union and China carried out large-scale economic, scientific and technical and cultural cooperation. During the first 10 years after the signing of the economic agreement, the Soviet Union helped China build more than 200 projects which did not exist in China in the past. The Soviet Union also helped China train large numbers of cadres of different nationalities. All this was highly assessed by China and was warmly welcomed by the Chinese people.

At the beginning of the 1960's, due to actions of the Chinese side, Soviet- Chinese relations began to worsen. Since then the Soviet Union has spared no effort to prevent the worsening of the situation and restore friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two countries. The Soviet Union believes that the long-range interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples are not in opposition to each other, but instead are in accord with each other. We do not believe there is an objective reason why the peoples of our two countries should be estranged from each other, or hostile to each other.

Proceeding from our common interests, the Soviet Union has more than once put forward specific proposals for improving relations between the two countries, including signing a treaty on mutual nonuse of force and developing exchanges in all fields. Implementation of these proposals will help improve relations between our two countries. Whether these proposals can be carried out depends entirely upon the attitude of the Chinese side.

On the occasion of May Day, representing the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, I extend to all members of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association and all Chinese people greetings on this festive day of peace, labor and fraternal unity. On our common festive day of unity, I wish all listeners good health, happiness and success.

TASS ANALYST VIEWS PRC'S MILITARIZATION, HOSTILITY

LD300935 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

["Along the Lines of Militarization"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 30, TASS--TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

As was reported by the XINHUA news agency, extensive construction of different underground structures: bomb shelters, plants, shops connected by underground tunnels, is broadly under way in Shanghai, a major industrial centre of China. The whole country is in the grip of such military psychosis, according to the same Chinese mass media. These and other facts speak for themselves: China conducts a policy of war, but not the policy of peace. China today is the only country in the world which not only makes downright preparations for war, but overtly propagandizes inevitability of a new world war.

The course of stepped up preparations for war has been proclaimed in China as a long-term state policy, which was recorded even in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Hua Guofeng said at the latest session of the National People's Assembly in 1977: "We must for sure by ready to wage war. The moment must not be missed. Time does not wait." The new Chinese leadership thus remained loyal to the ideological legacy of Mao Zedong in questions of war in which the "great helmsman" was ready to sacrifice half of mankind, in order, as he put it, to build on "the ruins of capitalism" a new, 100 times better society.

The present-day Beijing leaders subjugate the development of China's economy to tasks of building up the military potential. In the national slogan of "four modernizations" of the national economy, advanced by them, the priority is obviously given to the army. Direct military expenditures are steadily on the rise, and now they reach more than 40 per cent of the annual state budget of the People's Republic of China. The Beijing's leaders declare that expenditures for the army should grow in the future.

Building up their military might, the Chinese leaders make stake on the broadest adoption of the latest Western military technology and equipment. China's military delegations visited London, Paris, Stockholm, Brussels, Rome, Bonn. The delegations focused their attention on novelties in the missile industry, electronics, aviation, tank construction. In other words, they were mainly interested in offensive weapons. As was reported by the American TIME, in the near future China intends to spend 10,000 million dollars for the purchase of military equipment and technology in Western countries. Doesn't this provide explanation to the fact that Beijing has lately sharply curtailed civilian construction plans?

To further its expansionist, negemonic aims, Beijing tries to aggravate still further the international tension, resorting to any means for the purpose. It is indicative that in a bid to get an access to NATO military arsenals, China's rulers advertise in every way their hostility for the USSR and other socialist countries, turn down their initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and curtailing the arms race.

As is shown by numerous facts, particularly the events of the recent time, Chinese militarism is a grave threat not only to the neighbours but also to the whole of mankind. The whole world saw the real image of Chinese militarists during the Chinese barbarous aggression against the small sovereign country--Socialist Vietnam. All upright people were shocked by outrages against and humiliation of civilians on the Vietnamese soil perpetrated by the Chinese troops. The present Chinese top line-up exerts huge efforts in order to turn China into a militarist state capable, as Mao Zedong said, "of conquering the whole globe."

ABSENCE OF OFFICIAL LENIN CELEBRATIONS IN BEIJING NOTED

LD261724 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

["Departing From Leninism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 26, TASS--No official events were held here to mark the 109th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth which was widely observed by the progressive public throughout the world. No films about Lenin were shown on the television, as was the case inthe past. There have been no reports in the Chinese press for a long time on the publication of Lenin's works.

OHIRA-CARTER TALKS TO TAKE PLACE IN TENSE ATMOSPHERE

LD301311 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 30 Apr 79 LL

[Text] Tokyo, April 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gavrilenko reports:

Today Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira left for the United States for talks with U.S. President James Carter. In the opinion of the press, the present Japanese-U.S. summit meeting will center on economic problems, on Japan's role in U.S. strategic plans in Asia and the Far East, participation of Japanese capital in U.S. plans in the Middle East, problems of the international monetary system of the capitalist world and a threat of an energy crisis.

As is viewed here, matters connected with Japanese-U.S. trade and economic relations will be most acute. Lately U.S. monopolies insistently demand that the U.S. administration take resolute measures to limit Japan's exports to the U.S. market and at the same time make Tokyo open the Japanese market.

The concessions which Japan has made in this field have not satisfied the USA. This is why, contrary to the Japanese side's expectation, no compromise has been found prior to Masayoshi Ohira's visit to the USA. The USA is trying to secure that Tokyo by increasing purchases of U.S.-made goods reduce their deficit in trade with Japan (last year the deficit amounted to about twelve billion dollars). [as received] Japanese observers consider that Masayoshi Ohira's talks in Washington will be held in an atmosphere of acute differences.

USSR, JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS SIGN JOINT CRAB FISHING ACCORD

OW301305 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 27 Apr 79 OW

[Excerpt] An agreement on joint Tanner crab fishing in waters along the Kamchatka Peninsula coast, between Cape Olyutorskiy and Cape Navarin, was signed at the House of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow between the all-union fishing corporation under the USSR Fish Industry Ministry and the Kushiro fishery cooperative, representing the Eastern Hokkaido Japan-USSR Friendship and Trade Association. The agreement (?marks the introduction of) a new type of fishery cooperation between the USSR and Japan.

Under this agreement, one Japanese fishing boat carrying three Soviet experts on board, accompanied by nine or fewer Japanese transports, will operate in these waters. The Kushiro fishery cooperative is allowed to catch not more than 600 tons of Tanner crabs. On behalf of the Soviet side, Lipanov, a Fish Industry Ministry collegium member, signed the agreement. Speaking at the signing ceremony, he said: "A good-neighborly relationship has long existed between USSR and Japanese fishery industries. Yet no joint fishing has ever been carried out. Thanks to the efforts of the two sides, however, a new phase has just been opened. I believe that this first step will be followed by further moves to expand cooperation in this direction. The USSR Fish Industry Ministry has been sympathetic to the desires voiced by small and medium-scale Japanese fishing companies and will continue to be sympathetic."

Masaharu Muto, president of the Eastern Hokkaido Japan-USSR Friendship and Trade Association, signed the agreement on behalf of the Japanese side.

USSR-DPRK SOLIDARITY REAFFIRMED ON KPA HOLIDAY

LD301519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed article: "The Korean Soldiers' Holiday"]

[Text] The DPRK working people and their armed defenders are celebrating Korean People's Army Foundation Day today.

It was 47 years ago, under conditions of very brutal colonial oppression established in Korea by the Japanese militarists, that Korean patriots headed by the communists formed the first partisan detachment. The fighters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, based on those partisan formations, waged a courageous struggle for the Korean working people's national and social liberation.

In August 1945, when the Soviet Armed Forces routed the shock grouping of Japanese militarism--the Kwangtung Army--and the Korean people's struggle for the liberation of their motherland culminated in victory, power passed to the working people in the north of the country.

The Korean People's Army was heir to and continuer of the glorious traditions of the People's Revolutionary Army. During the patriotic liberation war (1950-1953) against the imperialist aggressors and their puppets, its troops honorably defended the working people's revolutionary gains. During those grim years the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were on the Korean people's side, giving the DPRK working people selfless fraternal aid. Today the troops of the Korean People's Army, utterly devoted to their people and to the ideas of socialism, are persistently striving for successes in combat and political training and in improving the forces' combat readiness. In the course of socialist competition infantrymen, artillerymen, airmen and seamen are working hard to acquire combat expertise.

The DPRK party's and government's concern to strengthen the country's defense capability and improve the Korean People's Army's combat readiness and combat capability stems primarily from the situation which exists on the Korean Peninsula. The Seoul puppet regime is continuing its course aimed at splitting Korea. Seoul is implementing the unprecedented militarization of South Korea. Contingents of American forces are stationed there, and this is an obstacle in the way of the peaceful unification of the Korean people.

However, despite the resistance of the Seoul regime and its imperialist patrons, the Korean people are stepping up the struggle to unify the country on a peaceful democratic basis without outside interference and are working for the complete and immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea. The just cause of the Korean people and the constructive proposals of the DPRK Government and political and social organizations on the question of the country's unification meet with the Soviet people's full support. Our peoples and armies are linked by ties of traditional fraternal friendship and cooperation. These relations were reflected in the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between the USSR and DPRK.

On Korean People's Army Foundation Day the troops of the Soviet Armed Forces cordially congratulate the personnel of the Korean People's Army and wish the Korean troops new successes in combat and political training and in strengthening the motherland's defense capability for the good of peace and socialism.

Ustinov Greeting

LD301533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the people's armed forces.

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On the Korean People's Army Day, on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I congratulate you and all DPRK servicemen.

The Korean People's Army, created in the years of the arduous struggle for the motherland's freedom and independence, watches vigilantly over the peaceful creative labor of its people who are building a socialist society under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party.

Soviet servicemen, like all the Soviet people, feel profound solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the speedy and complete withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and for the peaceful unification of the motherland.

May the indestructible friendship between the armed forces of the USSR and the DPRK strengthen and develop for the sake of the cause of peace and socialism:

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DECORATION TO YOKOKAWA--Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, presented the union's highest decoration to Shoichi Yokokawa, chairman of the Japan-Soviet Trade Association, in a ceremony at the House of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow on 12 April. Contributions of Yokokawa and his association to Japan-Soviet trade, economic ties and friendship were cited at the ceremony. [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 12 Apr 79 OW]

PHOTO SHOW ON JAPAN--A photo exhibition on Japan opened at the House of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow on 6 April. Addressing an opening ceremony for the event, Japanese Ambassador to the USSR Uomoto said that "the development of cultural interchanges between Japan and the Soviet Union will contribute to further promoting mutual understanding between their peoples." [Text] [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 7 Apr 79 OW]

ARMY PAPER DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN'S PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

LD301329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Lt Gen V. Balakirev report: "On Guard Over the April Revolution"]

[Excerpts] Kabul, Moscow--In early April a delegation of Soviet political workers headed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, made a trip to Afghanistan at the invitation of the Afghan Defense Ministry leadership. The delegation visited units and subunits of the People's Armed Forces and had meetings and friendly talks with Defense Minister A. Watanjar, (M. Ekbal), chief of the Main Political Directorate, and (M. Yakub), chief of the People's Armed Forces General Staff. It was received by N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, and H. Amin, prime minister and foreign minister.

A year ago, on 27 April, as a result of a revolutionary action by the army, implemented by the PDPA and supported by the broad masses of the people, forces advocating the implementation of radical socioeconomic transformations in the country came to power in Afghanistan. In accordance with the Afghan people's will the Revolutionary Council was formed--the highest organ of state power, headed by N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. At its first session, the Revolutionary Council proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--a "state of workers, peasants and the working people." The highest organ of executive power--the Council of Ministers--was elected. It is now headed by H. Amin, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo.

The April revolution accomplished a historic turn in the country's life, brought the multinational Afghan people liberation from centuries of feudal oppression and opened up the path to building a new society free from the exploitation of man by man. Of course, 1 year is not long, but in that time considerable changes have taken place in the economy, culture and social sphere. Some 11 million people have been released from paying debts to usurers and feudalists. More than 130,000 landless peasants have already received land allotments. The implementation of the country's First 5-Year Plan has begun.

In the international arena, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan immediately took up an active anti-imperialist position. Implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence, independence and nonalinement, the people's government took a course of extending ties with socialist countries. The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the DRA. The traditionally good Soviet-Afghan relations, initiated by V. I. Lenin and the fighters for Afghanistan's independence, have assumed a qualitatively new nature. "Now," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated, "It is not simply a question of goodneighborliness, but of profound, sincere and lasting friendship permeated with a spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity." N.M. Taraki's visit to Moscow in December 1978 and the signing of the treaty on friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation between our countries became a shining demonstration of Soviet-Afghan friendship. "The new treaty," N.M. Taraki noted, "not only reflects the friendship between the peoples of the two states, but is also a decisive response to the common enemies of the country of the October Revolution--the Soviet Union--and the country of the April revolution--Afghanistan."

The transfer of power to the people's government in Afghanistan struck a blow against the interests of imperialism and reaction in that region. [paragraph continues]

Together with the overthrown feudalists who have fled the country, imperialists are weaving plots, organizing armed actions by counterrevolutionary gangs, undertaking aggressive actions on Afghanistan's eastern borders and trying to create difficulties for the working people and wreck their progress along the new path. They are supported by the reactionary section of the Muslim clergy, who make use of unscrupulous methods. A bitter campaign is also being waged against the Afghan people's revolutionary gains by Western propaganda.

In a complex domestic and international atmosphere the Afghan people are building a new life and combatting counterrevolution and international reaction. The People's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stand vigilantly on guard over the gains of the April revolution. The sympathies, revolutionary solidarity and fraternal, selfless support of Soviet people are on the side of their just cause.

Our stay in Afghanistan coincided with a particular upsurge in the country's socio-political life and an increase in the mass rejection of the intrigues of counter-revolution. The PDPA Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan published early in April an appeal to the Afghan people on the approaching anniversary of the April revolution. They called on working people and officers and men in the People's Armed Forces to be ready to give a crushing rebuff to any encroachments on the gains of the April revolution.

There is also wide popular support for the new government's steps toward defending the revolution, such as the creation of the Supreme Defense Council, the strengthening of local committees for the defense of the revolution and the involvement of patriotically-minded young people in maintaining public order and carrying out patrol duty in close collaboration with the army and security forces. During our stay, rallies and marches by working people took place in Afghan cities in support of government statements exposing the collusion of feudalists, the reactionary clergy and rightwing groupings which rely on direct support from the United States, China and Pakistan. In Kabul we saw columns of demonstrators marching from various parts of the capital toward Zarnegar Square, chanting slogans and carrying placards saying: "Let Us Defend the Gains of the April Revolution!" and "Let Us Give a Decisive Rebuff to the Aggressors!"

The tense situation caused by counterrevolutionary actions in various parts of the country and aggressive acts on the republic's eastern borders is bringing the People's Armed Forces into the front line in defending the revolution. The People's Armed Forces of Afghanistan are successfully fulfilling the task of defending the country's national sovereignty, territorial integrity and political and economic independence, H. Amin, prime minister and foreign minister, noted in a talk with members of the delegation. In the past year the process of transforming the army into genuine people's armed forces has been fully mounted. The army has liberated itself from reactionary elements; its combat and political backbone now consists of revolutionary and patriotically-minded workers and peasants and young officers. The material and everyday conditions of the soldiers' life have changed radically for the better.

While visiting units and subunits we met and talked with many officers, including (A. Shakh), (A. Kadyr) and (A. Aludin), active participants in the April revolution. They told us how much is now being done in the army to improve combat readiness. We were convinced of this at first hand when at tank pools, on airfields and at air defense firing positions we saw combat hardware, teams and crews ready to come to the defense of their motherland at the first command. Many efforts are also being brought to bear in the cause of training technical specialists in the army and in the mastery of modern hardware and weapons by personnel. [paragraph continues]

We retained a good impression in this respect from our visit to the (Pukhantun) Military Academy.

When considering the development of the People's Armed Forces, it is indeed difficult to overestimate the significance of the profound transformations associated with eliminating the gulf which existed between the army and people in prerevolutionary times and with granting personnel the right to participate actively in the country's sociopolitical life. Our delegation had many interesting, frank and pithy talks with the organizers of party work and political education in People's Armed Forces units. During one such meeting officers D. Mukhammed and M. Ismail told us how primary PDPA organizations have been created and are operating actively in units. At this difficult time for the republic, when the counterrevolution has stepped up its intrigues, the number of servicemen wishing to join the PDPA has increased considerably. The foundations are being laid and further development is being carried out on the system of political educational work, which embraces both officers and men. Political studies take place in a planned way and at all levels in the army. There are political agitators operating actively in all subunits. Political enlightenment rooms are being created and clubs are being opened in units. Soldiers have begun to listen to the radio and watch movies regularly.

This work took on special significance in connection with the preparations for the celebration of the first anniversary of the victory of the April revolution. Government documents and appeals were explained during studies. These documents and appeals met with complete support among servicemen in the People's Armed Forces. We had the opportunity to convince ourselves of this during meetings with officers and men in the People's Armed Forces. They all expressed the unanimous desire to steadfastly defend the gains of the April revolution.

VCP CABLES THANKS FOR SUBBOTNIK FUND ALLOCATION

LD301904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] has sent a telegram to the CPSU Central Committee. It says:

Dear comrades: We were extremely touched when we learned that the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, reflecting the aspirations of various strata of the population of the Soviet Union, had adopted a decision to channel 75 percent of the funds obtained from the all-union communist subbotnik devoted to the 109th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, to render assistance and support to the Vietnamese people in overcoming the consequences of the aggressive war unleashed by the reactionary Chinese rulers.

Immediately after the Chinese reactionary rulers unleashed a large-scale aggressive war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the Vietnamese people received decisive, powerful and timely support from the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people. Having inflicted a defeat on the initial aggressive designs of the reactionary ruling Chinese circles at the present stage, our people are now concentrating all their efforts on overcoming the consequences of the aggression in order to stabilize production and the life of the population in the border areas.

Your allocation of 75 percent of the funds obtained from the communist subbotnik this year, with the purpose of rendering assistance to the Vietnamese people, is an effective means of support which is of immense significance.

This is yet another effective manifestation of the inviolable friendship and close cooperation between the peoples of our two countries.

Permit us, on behalf of the VCP, the government and people of Vietnam, to sincerely thank the CPSU, the USSR Government and the fraternal Soviet people for this assistance which is filled with a high spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Permit us to wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the wise leadership of the CPSU, headed by esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, even greater successes in the cause of building communism and of making an active contribution to the cause of the revolution and the protection of peace throughout the world.

May the fighting solidarity and great friendship between the parties and peoples of our two countries strengthen and develop every day!

With communist greetings,

[Signed] The VCP Central Committee

USSR FULFILLED TREATY OBLIGATIONS IN PRC-VIETNAM FIGHTING

LD301558 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[From the "Mailbag" program presented by (Nikolay Dyomin) and Marina Dymova]

[Text] [Dyomin] First, here is a letter sent in by (Alejandro Fernandes) of Manila, the Philippines.

He writes: If it's true that in the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship treaty it is stipulated that external aggression against Vietnam is considered an automatic aggression against the USSR, why is it then that the Soviets relaxed when Vietnam was pounded by Chinese fighters, tanks and troops?

[Dymova] I'm afraid you are wrong on two points, Mr (Fernandes). First, there is no clause in the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship treaty stipulating that an external aggression against Vietnam should be considered an automatic aggression against the USSR. Article 6 of the treaty says, and I quote: If either side is attacked or threatened with armed invasion the two sides will immediately start consultations aimed at removing such threats and will take urgent measures to uphold the peace and security of their countries. Secondly, Vietnam was not pounded by Chinese fighters, as you put it. No fighters or any other types of warplanes were used in the hostilities.

As for the Soviet Union, it fulfilled its obligations stemming from the treaty. Both the Vietnamese Communist Party leader, Le Duan, and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong highly appreciated the assistance given by the USSR to Vietnam in repulsing the Chinese aggression. And Soviet aid in no small measure accounts for the fact that the Chinese aggressors have suffered heavy casualties.

CHANGES IN VIETNAM SINCE LIBERATION REPORTED

LD301904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Today is the fourth anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam. This is what our correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy reports from Ho Chi Minh City: [read by announcer]

Industry has almost been nationalized. Collectivization is being carried out in the countryside. It is planned that this process will be completed in the south of the country by 1980.

The elimination of big-time and medium capitalist trade, as well as the development of the state sector in trade and gradually accustoming former traders and their families to the production sphere has been of great significance. The strengthening of socialist forms of trade was assisted by the introduction in May last year of a unit of currency throughout the whole country.

Great changes have occurred in the south of the country in the fields of education and health. Last year illiteracy was completely erased in the country. Obligatory education for children has been introduced everywhere. In Ho Chi Minh City alone, this year nearly 1 million children are attending school. All forms of privileged education have been removed. Hundreds of new schools have come into being in towns and villages. Free education has been introduced in higher and secondary learning establishments.

Medical services have been made free. In Ho Chi Minh City, there are now 20 operating hospitals and a wide network of medical centers.

Beijing has come out against socialist transformations in the south of Vietnam, and has extended protection to capitalists and big traders. This clearly provocative tactic has been undertaken to create a fifth column to undermine socialist transformations in south Vietnamese provinces.

However, the attempts to carry out these plans have ended in fiasco.

TEXTS OF VARIOUS SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

Pact on Ocean Research

LD301110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

["Agreement Between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Republic of France on Cooperation in the Sphere of World Oceanic Research"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 April, TASS--We are transmitting the full text of the Soviet-French agreement on cooperation in the sphere of world oceanic research:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Republic of France,

Expressing satisfaction at the cooperation which has been effected by both sides for a number of years in the sphere of world oceanic research, and taking into account both sides' interest in deepening and widening such cooperation,

Taking into consideration both countries' opportunities and resources for world oceanic research,

Recognizing the importance of the development of world oceanic research and striving, in conformity with the provisions of the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975, to pool their efforts for the further deepening of knowledge in this sphere,

Wishing to utilize in a practical way the results of the work being carried out jointly in this sphere in the interests of the economic development of the USSR and France and for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and all mankind,

Striving to widen the application of the agreement on scientific, technical and economic cooperation between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Republic of France, signed on 30 June 1966,

Have agreed to the following:

Article I

The contracting sides will assist the development of cooperation in the sphere of world oceanic research on the basis of complete equality and mutual advantage.

Article II

Cooperation in the sphere of world oceanic research will be developed in the following directions:

The biology of the ocean, including marine culture [marikultura];

Fishing oceanography and fishing techniques;

Physical oceanography, including the interaction of the ocean and the atmosphere and research by means of modern technical methods;

Geophysical research of the ocean.

The subjects of cooperation within the framework of the above-indicated directions will be determined by the sides' mutual agreement.

Article III

The cooperation in the directions provided for by Article II can be effected, in particular, in the following forms:

Joint determination, development and implementation of research projects;

Exchange of specialists and delegations for familiarization of research purposes;

Holding of joint colloquiums and conferences;

Exchange of scientific and technical information, documentation and experience;

Staging joint marine expeditions to make it easier for oceanographical vessels taking part in these expeditions to call at the ports envisaged by the jointly drawn-up programs. Requests for these stopovers will be presented within the time limits and in the form demanded by the legislation, regulations and instruction of each country and will be examined by both sides in the shortest possible time.

Other forms of cooperation can be added by mutual agreement.

Article IV

The implementation of this agreement is charged to the mixed Soviet-French working group for cooperation in the sphere of world oceanic research.

This group will examine and sanction the subjects and specific projects of cooperation, establish the order in which they are realized and determine the organizations and institutions responsible for carrying out joint measures of cooperation.

The group will set up special working subgroups when necessary.

The coordination of the work in implementing this agreement will be insured on the Soviet side by the State Committee for Science and Technology [SCST] and on the French side by the National Center for Exploitation of the Oceans [CNEXO].

The activity of the mixed working group will be effected within the framework of the mixed Soviet-French Commission for Scientific, Technical and Economic Cooperation in accordance with the existing procedures.

Article V

Proceeding from aims and positions determined by this agreement, the contracting sides will encourage, taking into account the laws operating in each country, contacts between organizations interested in cooperation, including the conclusion of working agreements to implement specific projects and programs.

All economic cooperation which may arise from this agreement will be implemented through the conclusion of corresponding agreements and contracts between the appropriate Soviet organizations and French enterprises.

Article VI

During the working out of specific programs of cooperation by the mixed working group, each side may propose for examination by the other the possible participation by scientists of third countries in certain joint ventures in cooperation, which will be carried out in accordance with this agreement.

Article VII

This agreement should not be interpreted as running counter to legislation operating in either country, the points of agreements already in force between the contracting sides or to any international obligations already taken by either of the countries.

Article VIII

Each of the contracting sides will inform the other by note of the fulfillment of the procedures envisaged by its constitution for the coming into force of the agreement.

The agreement will come into force on the day of receipt of the last of these notes.

Article IX

The agreement has been concluded for 5 years and is to be renewed at the expiry of this term, if neither side states its desire to terminate it. It may be terminated on the initiative of either side during a period of 6 months from notice being given of such intention.

Completed in Moscow on 28 April 1979 in two copies, each in Russian and French, with both texts bearing equal force.

For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs

For the Government of the French Republic.

J. Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic

Accord on Computer Cooperation

LD301030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

["Agreement Between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialst Republics and the Government of the French Republic on Scientific-Technical and Industrial Cooperation in Computer Technology and Electronics"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--We are transmitting the full text of the Soviet-French agreement on scientific-technical and industrial cooperation in computer technology and electronics:

The government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the French Republic,

In attaching great significance to the development of computer technology and electronics in both countries;

In the belief that real opportunities exist for the development of cooperation in computer technology and electronics;

Taking as a basis the agreement on scientific-technical and economic cooperation between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the French Republic of 30 June 1966, and the agreement on the development of economic, technical and industrial cooperation between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the French Republic of 27 October 1971;

With reference to the programs of deepening Soviet-French cooperation in economics and industry, and science and technology for a 10-year period, signed respectively on 10 and 27 July 1973, and also to the long-term program of deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and the French Republic for the period from 1980 to 1990, signed on 28 April 1979;

Confirming their desire, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975, to combine their efforts in the cause of developing cooperation in the field of computer technology and electronics;

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

The contracting sides will promote a deepening of scientific-technical and industrial cooperation in computer technology and electronics on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit.

Article II

Cooperation in computer technology and electronics will be developed in particular in the following directions:

Large, medium, small and micro computers and peripheral devices;

Mathematical and applied program facilities;

Household electronics;

Vocational electronics;

Technological equipment.

Other directions of cooperation may be added by agreement between the contracting sides.

Article III

Cooperation in the directions provided for by Article II may be implemented particularly in the following forms:

The exchange of scientific-technical documentation;

The exchange of specialists and delegations;

The organization of conferences, symposiums and meetings of experts;

Joint research and development;

Industrial cooperation [kooperatsiya] and reciprocal deliveries of equipment and provision of services.

Other forms of cooperation may be provided for by mutual consent.

Article IV

Practical realization of the cooperation stemming from the present agreement is entrusted to the Soviet-French mixed commission on scientific-technical and economic cooperation in accordance with already existing procedure.

Article V

Proceeding from the goals and provisions defined by the present agreement, the contracting sides will with consideration for the regulations operating in each state encourage and direct the development of cooperation and direct contacts between the enterprises and organizations of both countries and in particular the conclusion between them, when required, of working agreements for the implementation of specific projects and programs in accordance with the present agreement.

The economic cooperation stemming from the given agreement will be implemented by means of appropriate contracts between the competent Soviet organizations and French enterprises.

Article VI

The present agreement may not be interpreted as contradicting legislation effective in each state, the provisions of agreements concluded earlier between the contracting sides or any international commitments whatsoever undertaken by each of the states.

Article VII

Each of the contracting sides will inform the other side by note of the fulfillment of the procedures provided for by its constitution for the entry into force of the present agreement. The agreement enters into force from the day that the last of these notes is received.

Article VIII

The present agreement is concluded for 5 years. It may be prolonged for subsequent 5-year periods by agreement between the contracting sides. The agreement may be terminated on the initiative of one or other of the contracting sides on the expiration of 6 months from the moment of the advance notification.

Concluded in Moscow on 28 April 1979 in two copies, each in the Russian and French languages, with both texts having equal force.

For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	For the Government of the French Republic
A. Gromyko	J. Francois-Poncet
USSR minister of foreign affairs	Minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic

Patolichev Letter

LD301155 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

["Letter of USSR Minister of Foreign Trade"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 April, TASS--We are transmitting the full text of the letter of the USSR minister of foreign trade:

Letter of N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, to R. Monory, minister of economy of the Republic of France.

Moscow, 28 April 1979

Mr Minister,

Noting the progress achieved in the sphere of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of France, in particular in realizing the program for deepening Soviet-French cooperation in the sphere of the economy and industry for a 10-year period, which was signed on 10 July 1973 and supplemented by protocols on 6 December 1974 and 22 June 1977, and wishing to develop this cooperation in the future and on a long-term basis, I have the honor to confirm the Soviet Government's consent to the following:

1. The period of validity of the agreement on the development of economic, technical and industrial cooperation between the Soviet Government and the French Government, which was concluded in Paris on 27 October 1971, taking into account the long-term program for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and France for the period 1980-1990, which was prepared on the basis of the 1971 agreement and signed today, is being extended until 31 December 1990.

2. Six months before the expiration of the above-indicated new period of validity of the 27 October 1971 agreement, both sides will agree on measures to insure the further implementation of economic, technical and industrial cooperation between the two states.

This letter and the letter with the same contents which you sent me today on behalf of the French Government constitute the agreement [dogovorennost] between our two governments on extending the period of validity of the agreement on the development of economic, technical and industrial cooperation signed on 27 October 1971.

This agreement comes into effect from the date of the exchange of the indicated letters.

Accept, Mr Minister, assurances of my great respect.

N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade.

Agreement on Language Studies

LD301010 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

["Agreement Between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the French Republic on Studies of the Russian and French Languages"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 April, TASS--We are transmitting the full text of the agreement on the study of the Russian and French languages:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the French Republic,

Wishing to consolidate friendly relations which exist between the peoples of both countries,

Striving for further extension of cooperation in the sphere of culture and education,

Acting in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

Considering that the knowledge of the Russian and French languages is a most important element of cooperation and recognizing the need to improve knowledge of languages, the agreeing sides will encourage the study and dissemination of the language of the one country in the other in educational establishments as well as among wide sectors of the people.

Article II

With the aim of achieving the above task the sides will continue on a mutual basis:

An annual exchange of qualified teachers (lecturers) and young graduates of higher educational schools (assistants) for the conduct of studies in the Russian and French languages in educational establishments;

Cooperation in the methods of teaching Russian and French as foreign languages;

The exchange of pedagogical documentation and teaching aids (teaching films, records, diofilms [dioflmy], slides and so forth;)

The teaching of the Russian and French languages on radio and if possible on television.

The sides will undertake joint efforts with the aim of gradually increasing funds for the following exchanges:

For students and philologists to perfect their training;

Specialists and nonlinguists to improve their knowledge of the Russian and French languages;

To Soviet teachers of the French language and French teachers of the Russian language, probationary work and raising of qualifications;

For teachers-linguists for carrying out scientific work.

The sides:

Will develop links between higher educational establishments in the sphere of the study of Russian and French languages;

Will implement the first agreed exchange of groups of Soviet schoolchidren learning French and group of French school children learning Russian within the framework of school programs and will undertake joint efforts with the aim of a gradual extension of these exchanges;

Will create mixed authors collectives for the joint preparation of textbooks of the Russian and French languages for various levels and types of teaching;

Will afford Soviet citizens living in France the opportunity to attend lessons in the language and knowledge of the country at the University of Paris, and French citizens living in the USSR to attend the Institute of Russian Language named after A.S. Pushkin.

The Soviet side as part of the experiment will afford two or three French assistants working in pedagogical institutes the opportunity to carry out parallel studies in secondary schools engaged on an intensive program of teaching the French language.

Article III

The permanent Soviet-French mixed commission on cultural links will determine substantive conditions within the framework of the agreed protocols and also within the limits of the technical and financial possibilities for the volume of operations mentioned in Article II of the agreement.

In the period between sessions of the mixed commission a mixed working group for the dissemination of the Russian language in France and the French language in the USSR created in 1972 in accordance with the protocol of the eighth session of that commission and in the case of necessity will convene to study individual issues.

Article IV

The present agreement does not preclude other forms of cooperation constituting mutual interest in the study and teaching of the Russian and French languages which according to need could be agreed between the two sides.

Article V

The present agreement comes into force from the day it is signed.

Concluded in Moscow on 28 April 1979 in two copies each in the Russian and French languages, both texts possessing equal force.

For the Government of the USSR.

A. Gromyko

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

For the Government of the French Republic.

J. Francois-Poncet

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FRENCH CITIZEN RELEASED BY USSR AFTER FRENCH APPEAL

LD010815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[TASS report: "Humane Act"]

[Text] In connection with an appeal from the French side the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, guided by considerations of humanity, has decreed that citizen (M. Skotto) of the French Republic, convicted by Moscow City Court under Article 78 of the RSFSR criminal code on 18 October 1977, be released from further serving his sentence.

PATOLICHEV TALKS WITH FRENCH ECONOMICS MINISTER 27 APRIL

ID271931 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--Today the minister of foreign trade of the USSR Nikolay Patolichev had a talk in Moscow with the economics minister of France Rene Monory and the French foreign trade minister Jean Francois Deniau.

They discussed a wide range of questions pertaining to trade and economic relations between the two countries, including questions connected with the fulfilment of the long-term program for deepening bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy and industry, and prospects for the further development of such cooperation.

Taking part in the talk was Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology Jermen Gvishiani.

FRENCH, GREEK PRESIDENTS DISCUSS PLANNED EEC MEMBERSHIP

LD262016 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Paris, April 26, TASS--The official part of the visit by the president of Greece Konstantinos Tsatsos to France was concluded today. He conducted talks with the French head of state Valery Giscard d'Estaing, during which the state of bilateral relations and some international questions were discussed. Special attention was given to Greece's forthcoming joining of the Common Market. As is noted by local observers, the expansion of "minor Europe" will create additional difficulties for the agricultural policy of the Nine and also for Greek peasants. That is exactly why many political parties in Greece, in particular the Communist and Socialist parties, sharply criticise the country's forthcoming joining of the EEC. The situation is worsened by the fact that the European Monetary System (EMS), that substantially undermines the economy of countries with a weak currency, was recently put into operation within the Common Market. When Greece becomes the community's tenth member it will have to join the EMS as well. In the opinion of many economists this will result in a further growth of prices in Greece.

RESOLUTE STRUGGLE AGAINST TERRORISM CALLED FOR IN TURKEY

LD301137 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[L. Yurev article: "Sinister Shadow of Terror"]

[Summary] Abdi Ipekci, the liberal chief editor of the Turkish newspaper MILLIYET, was assassinated in February, adding one more statistic to the toll of political terror in Turkey. "Practically every day extremist thugs of the ultraright and leftist currents attack branches of progressive parties and the premises of democratic trade unions and organizations. They kill politicians, public figures and students."

"The objective course of events is increasingly insistently raising the question of the further democratization of public and political life in Turkey and of pooling the efforts of all the nation's healthy forces to seek a way out of the difficulties which the country is experiencing. It is no accident, therefore, that Turkey's most farsighted statesmen and politicans zre calling for an end as quickly as possible to the situation whereby Turkey remains the only country in Europe where the Communist Party is outlawed.

"However, certain reactionary forces are trying all means, including terror and violence, to hamper the inexorable course of history. This is encouraging the emergence of diverse extremist groupings. 'The continuing activation of fascist elements,' I. Bilen, general secretary of the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee, points out, 'attests irrefutably to the inability of the ruling class to insure the maintenance of its positions by the old methods and to its fear ofthe invincible development of revolutionary processes.'"

Armed gangs have attacked buildings belonging to the Progressive Youth Society, the Workers Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Turkish Teachers Union and also the Republican People's Party. The chief perpetrators of violence are the so-called "gray wolves" or "commandos." "All the terrorist acts by the 'commandos' are inspired by so-called 'ideological centers' affiliated with the Nationalist Movement Party [as published]. According to its own figures, more than 17,000 students and lycee pupils in Turkey are members of these 'centers.' Exhorting members of the youth sections, the party's leaders have repeatedly declared that they must not confine themselves to military training and religious education, for their chief aim is to mobilize Turkish students on a nationwide level in the 'struggle against communism.'"

Ultraleft Maoist groupings have also played a considerable role in fueling tension, alining themselves with reactionary fascist elements. The assassination of A. Ipekci was one more link in a chain of provocative acts aimed at removing the coalition government. "Rightists and Maoists have tried simultaneously to use the eminent journalist's death for anticommunist purposes by shifting the blame for that crime onto the democratic forces."

"The local press points out that approximately 400 people have been killed for political reasons in Turkey since the beginning of the year. It is emphasized that acts of terrorism are being undertaken in order to exacerbate still further the situation in the country."

"Under these conditions the country's progressive forces, while supporting the realistic trends in the government's foreign policy and the measures to end the activities of extremist groupings, are calling for a more resolute struggle against political terrorism. All the country's true patriots and democrats call for unity against the rightwing danger and for the existing prejudices and disagreements to be overcome."

CURFEW IMPOSED IN ISTANBUL TO PREVENT MAY DAY 'MEETING'

LD301712 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Istanbul, April 30, TASS--The Turkish authorities have imposed a curfew on Istanbul, a major city of the country. It will be in effect for 29 hours, as of midnight, April 30-May 1. The decision, writes the newspaper GUNAYDIN, was taken in connection with the intention of the Confederation of Reformist Workers' Union of Turkey to hold a May Day meeting in Istanbul despite the authorities' ban. According to the press, arrests were made among leaders and activists of the trade union organization.

GREEK-SOVIET SOCIETY OFFICIAL AWARDED FRIENDSHIP ORDER

LD301502 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 30, TASS--The Order of Friendship Among Peoples has been awarded to the president of the Greek-Soviet Society Ioannis Ritsos. He was awarded the order for his vigorous activities in developing and strengthening friendly ties between the Greek and Soviet peoples, it is said in a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

MUSKIE VISIT TO W. EUROPE TO PRESSURE NATO ALLIES

LD271644 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 27, TASS--Edmund Muskie, an influential American senator, has left for Western Europe with a "special mission" as personal emissary of President James Carter. He is to visit Portugal and the FRG, hold talks at the NATO headquarters at Brussels, meet Common Market leading officials as well as visit Spain (attempts being made for a long time to draw the latter into these organizations).

In the opinion of observers Washington's heightened attention to the "Old World" is to be explained by a number of political and economic factors. Edmund Muskie will try specifically to allay discontent among Washington's European partners with American trade policy. But the main purpose of his tour is to put pressure on Washington's West European allies, to make them carry out U.S.-imposed plans for further building up NATO's military potential.

It is no accident that the emissary of the American President leaves on his tour literally on the next day after the NATO Nuclear-Planning Group closed its session in Florida after discussing the question of strengthening NATO's missile-nuclear potential.

U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale also sounded the West European countries on their readiness to escalate the missile-nuclear arms race during his recent European tour which took him to Iceland, Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands.

The United States is planning to deploy in West European territory new types of medium-range missiles, such as Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. Despite negative reactions from many European governments, Washington has not abandoned the idea of deploying neutron bombs in Europe.

The fact that the White House sends a second emissary overseas within a comparatively short period of time indicates that Washington is trying to step up the arms race in Western Europe by binding as many countries in the region as possible with corresponding commitments.

U.S. SEEKS TO 'COMPEL' ALLIES TO FULFILL NATO OBLIGATIONS

LD270851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Shelkov commentary: "Probing [Zondazh] and Pressure"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Mondale has completed a trip through northern Europe and Holland. The talks that he held in Reykjavik, Copenhagen, Oslo and The Hague once again showed that Washington is making efforts to compel its allies to fulfill the obligations imposed on them at the NATO Council session last May. Mondale's visit took place on the eve of a routine session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, and this was apparently no accident. The session, as is known, will discuss the modernization of nuclear weapons in Western Europe. The U.S. vice president was evidently striving here not only to thoroughly sound out the willingness of his partners in the talks to further whip up the nuclear missile arms race, but, if necessary, to bring corresponding pressure to bear on them. The backdrop to the visit was a noisy propaganda campaign on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the North Atlantic bloc. During that campaign demands were once again heard for a strengthening in every possible way of NATO's strategic positions in Western Europe "by developing Atlantic solidarity." In actual fact, this amounted to propaganda about plans to station medium-range missiles in Western Europe and to arm forces with the neutron bomb.

NATO's nuclear missile designs are giving rise to increasing alarm in Western countries. It is known, for example, that the West European allies of the United States were not enthusiastic about plans to produce and station on their territory the neutron weapon proposed by the Pentagon. Many West European countries, including the Scandinavian countries, are shunning any strengthening of NATO's military potential on their territory, which naturally creates favorable conditions for improving relations with their neighbors in the East. However, during his trip, Mondale said that the United States has no intention of abandoning its idea of stationing NATO weapons and equipment stores there, particularly in Norway, and this despite the fact that the Norwegian authorities, in their time, passed a decision that foreign military bases were not to be stationed in the country in peacetime. The U.S. guest demonstrated scorn for the interests of the West European countries in Holland, too. Although he knew of the negative reaction of many politicians in the Netherlands, it is reported that while he was in The Hague Mondale said that the United States would ask Holland to station new missiles on its territory.

The U.S. vice president's trip has shown that on the eve of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session, Washington is striving to predetermine the decisions at the session and to bind the West European countries more firmly to an arms race policy.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON NATO NUCLEAR GROUP SESSION

Whipping Up Arms Race

LD271924 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] While people in different parts of the world demand an end to the arms race and call for making relaxation irreversible and extending it to all parts of the world, certain circles in NATO are whipping up the arms race. This is proved by the outcome of the 2-day session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group which met at the United States base in Homestead, Florida. The session concentrated on plans of modernizing the NATO missile and nuclear forces in Western Europe. Our Washington correspondent Yuriy Soltan supplies the details:

The general tone of the session was set by the Pentagon chief Harold Brown. He used the opportunity to repeat allegations about a Soviet threat, and said this was the reason why the NATO countries should spare no funds on boosting the nuclear capability of Western Europe. The participants proposed that American medium-range missiles and land-based cruise missiles be deployed on the territory of the West European NATO countries. The Pentagon representative at the session also raised the matter of arming the NATO with American-made neutron weapons. The paper New York TIMES says both the Pentagon and the National Security Council feel that all the spadework for launching the production of neutron weapons has been done already. But newspaper reports indicate that there were also some snags at the session. Some participants expressed apprehensions that the deployment of these new costly and more devastating weapons systems will arouse strong public protest in Western Europe.

The public is still expecting from the NATO leaders a clear answer to the Soviet proposal to sign a nonaggression pact between the participants of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. But newspaper reports indicate that the NATO session has approved in principle plans of deploying new systems of nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It is also reported that the appropriate recommendations will be submitted to the NATO Defense Committee which will discuss them in the middle of May. Over the past year the NATO countries have increased their military spending by a total of 3 percent under pressure of the United States. This spending is now estimated at a total sum of about $200 billion and plans are afoot to boost further the nuclear missile potential of the pact. The United States is pushing its West European partners to this dangerous road.

Trying for 'Military Supremacy'

LD271226 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] It is not merely a coincidence that the NATO countries are not ready to accept Soviet proposals on cutting armaments in Europe on the one hand, and are undertaking new steps towards further expanding their military preparations in the area on the other. This reflects both the policy and philosophy which dominates among the North Atlantic Treaty strategists. They are trying to obtain a military supremacy over the socialist countries rather than seek understanding on disarmament issues. Such a conclusion may be drawn from the last session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group which has just been held at the Homestead air base in Florida.

The session of eight NATO member countries was devoted not to working out mutually acceptable arms reduction agreements but to further increase in the arms race. (?Conference) sources said the Nuclear Planning Group agreed that the next (?bag) of nuclear delivery systems would be desirable in Europe including the ballistic missiles and cruise missiles. Besides that the issues of the modernization of long range nuclear (?battlefield) weapons were discussed.

To justify the new round of the arms race in Europe the NATO leaders are making various (?coarse) assertions about the policy of the socialist countries. A final communique of the group read at the news conference by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns said about the Soviet Union's expansion of its nuclear (?force) system in Europe. And the United States defense secretary, Harold Brown, called for NATO to respond to a recent buildup of Soviet forces in Europe.

(?A meeting of such assertions) is aimed at creating an impression that the projected deployment of new ballistic and cruise missiles by NATO is a retaliatory measure; but this cannot mislead anybody who is familiar with the facts of NATO activity and with the actual position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In fact there are no such missiles or any other type of weapon that the socialist nations would not be ready to limit or reduce on the basis of equal security. If any particular Soviet weapon is a source of concern for the United States or any other NATO country it may be limited or reduced on a mutually acceptable basis. There is no need to respond to any Soviet armament with an expansion of NATO military preparations. The only thing needed is to positively examine Soviet proposals and to come to terms on certain concrete measures to ban or to cut any particular weapon. This fully applies to medium-range ballistic, cruise and any other missiles. As Leonid Brezhnev has recently said, the Soviet Union champions not a buildup but a limitation of nuclear missiles and other weapons through talks between the sides on full reciprocity. This also applies to medium-range weapons in Europe with due account naturally for the presence of American military bases there as well, Leonid Brezhnev stressed.

It is also noteworthy that the Soviet Union has suggested coming to an agreement on not increasing armed forces in central Europe while the Vienna talks are going on. This proposal has not been backed by the NATO countries. Up till now the Western nations have not yet answered the compromise proposals of the socialist countries put forward in Vienna as far back as June last year. There has been no positive response to the latest Soviet proposal on the conclusion of a pact of nonaggression between the participants of the Helsinki security conference. Meanwhile the NATO countries continue to undertake steps on further increasing their military buildup in Western Europe. As the United States defense secretary, Harold Brown, said, the decision on the deployment of new weapons in Europe may be expected at the end of this year. Well, actions on such plans would only lead to another rise in tensions in Europe and to another (?height) in the arms race.

NATO TO HOLD MILITARY EXERCISES IN NORTH SEA IN MAY

LD292314 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Oslo, April 29, TASS--It has been announced here that on May 9 to 29 this year NATO military exercises will be held in the North Sea and the Scaggerak Strait. Taking part will be the permanent NATO naval Atlantic unit and units belonging to the armed forces of Denmark, the FRG and Norway. The purpose of the exercises is to practice tactical operations for improving the interaction of various elements of the permanent NATO Atlantic naval force.

FIRST MEETING OF EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI MILITARY COMMITTEE

LD301716 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 30, TASS--According to reports from Cairo, the first meeting of a joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee took place at At-Tasah in Sinai Peninsula. The committee was set up to prepare measures for practical implementation of the separate deal which As-Sadat and Begin signed a month ago. Although the meeting was taking place on Egyptian soil, the Israeli delegation members felt as full masters there. The delegation's leader Dov Si'on began with suggesting that the term 'withdrawal of Israeli troops' be no longer used, since, he said it has 'a hint of coercion' in it. 'No one can make us withdraw our troops' the Israeli representative emphasized. At the close of the meeting, the heads of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations expressed a 'deep satisfaction with the course of the peace process' between the two countries.

Having virtually achieved Egypt's capitulation, Tel Aviv no longer reckons it necessary to stand on ceremony with it. In words and in deeds the Israeli leaders again and again demonstrate their desire to carry on the policy of territorial expansion and gradual annexation of the captured Arab territories.

MOSCOW PERSIAN CITES TUDEH LEADER'S INTERVIEW

NC301920 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 30 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Nurredin Kianuri, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party, in an interview with the correspondent of the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA', said: The revolution in Iran has triumphed, but this does not mean that the country's difficulties have been resolved. Kianuri remarked that imperialist agents and spies of the CIA and Israel continue to create difficulties obstructing the democratization of Iran. They also resort to political sabotage and economic provocations. Kianuri then said: Complicated problems like nationalizing production and maintaining government control over oil exports, eliminating unemployment, halting price increases, establishing a new army, and giving aid to the oppressed strata of the people, are facing us. Kianuri said in conclusion: Our party supports the creation of a united front to be composed of the democratic forces with the participation of all movements of the Iranian revolution, with a guarantee of free political activity for each one of them while observing the democratic principles.

PLANS FOR MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN IRAN REPORTED

NC301930 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 30 Apr 79 NC

[Dispatch from Tehran by Ahmadjanov, Radio Moscow correspondent in Tehran--read by announcer]

[Text] The toiling masses in Iran are for the first time in history preparing to celebrate the May Day festival, the international solidarity day of the toilers of the world. They will do this openly and without fear of arrest and harassment. Nearly all the country's political parties, the National Front, the Iranian Tudeh Party, the Islamic Republican Party, the Fedayeen organization, and other organizations have invited their followers to participate in the brilliant marches in Tehran. The Tudeh Party has issued beautiful multicolored placards for the occasion. For the first time in the past 25 years these placards have been posted in the city. A special committee which has been established for the celebrations has sent a special message addressed to the workers and toilers inviting them to use the May Day celebrations to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the workers' stratum.

IRAN BREAKS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

LD301128 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 30, TASS--The Islamic Republic of Iran today broke off diplomatic relations with Egypt. The decision was taken in accordance with the instruction of leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni the PARS news agency reports.

NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD301908 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 30, TASS--Mohammad Mokri, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has arrived today in Moscow.

YEMENI PARTY STATEMENT ON RESULTS OF FOURTH PLENUM

LD301926 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Aden, April 30, TASS--A statement by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il on the results of the 4th plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee has been published here.

The participants in the plenary meeting, the document says, heard a report by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party on its home and foreign policy in the period between the last two plenary meetings and highly evaluated this policy. The plenary meeting paid special attention to the continuing intrigues by imperialism and reaction that are resorting to new methods of interfering in the domestic affairs of the Yemeni people with the aim of liquidating its progressive gains. The increase in the military activity of the United States in the Middle East is evidence of imperialism's attempts to retain control over the oil sources in the area and to safeguard the interests of Western monopolies.

The sailing of American naval ships along the coasts of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other states and other such actions constitute direct interference into the internal affairs of countries of the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf.

The plenary meeting of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee condemned the capitulatory treaty concluded by the As-Sadat regime with Israel and called for an envigoration of struggle by the Arab peoples against the plot of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party unanimously declared for the development and consolidation of all-round relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

The Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the statement said, believes that the strengthening of the party's guiding role in the state and in the life of the whole of society should be an object of constant attention.

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON RHODESIAN ELECTIONS CONTINUE

Neither Free Nor Fair

LD3014445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed roundup from B. Rodionov review "The Day Worldwide," under the rubric "The Press Testifies: The Height of Hypocrisy"]

[Text] Some people in the West are currently feeling touched at how "freely and fairly" the "elections" passed in racist Rhodesia. But even the most bourgeois press contains testimonies of another kind. "The parties objecting to the internal settlement (that is, to put it simply, the electoral farce) were banned as of September 1978 on the grounds that they help the partisans. In the 2 months leading up to the elections about 750 people were arrested. These were prominent figures who were thus deprived of the opportunity to organize a boycott of the election.... More subtle pressure was also applied. Thus, the authorities called on "all white Rhodesians to help their black workers and employees to understand voting procedure and as far as possible to go to the polling stations with them" (London's THE GUARDIAN). In cases where the white bosses' patronage did not work, soldiers became involved in the electoral process.

"Eyewitness reports, confirmed from independent sources, say that soldiers in auxiliary subunits ordered rural dwellers to assemble all together at 0100 hours on the first day of the elections to set off for the polling stations in buses and be the first to vote" (AFP, Salisbury). The picture of well-organized enthusiasm was spoiled, according to the agency, by one apparently quite typical fact: "Many soldiers used force, and some were acting under the influence of spirits or narcotics," eyewitnesses reported. "Some girls were raped."

Well, the authenticity of the voting results was intended to be confirmed by a special commission under the chairmanship of Judge McCauley, who has many times passed the death sentence on Zimbabwe patriots. This fact, cited by THE GUARDIAN, again confirms the London newspaper's general conclusion: "The Rhodesian elections are neither free nor fair."

No Change in Racist Policy

LD302359 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

["Focus on Rhodesia" commentary written by Aleksandr Fedorov]

[Text] The situation in Rhodesia today is in no way different from what it was on the eve of the so-called elections. (?Justice McCauley) who approved the results of the elections, is now busy with his everyday affairs, that is, upholding the death sentences passed on opponents of the regime. The soldiers who drove the Africans to the polling stations are now driving them into fortified villages which are actually concentration camps. A minister of the white population, Rowan Cronje, has warned those hoping for a better future that not a single extra dollar will be allocated for education, health services and social insurance because more than a million Rhodesian dollars are spent daily on armaments. And if anything did change in Rhodesia, it is the tone of the speeches made by the new prime minister, the African Bishop Abel Muzorewa. His latest speeches or sermons contain statements more suitable for the military than anybody else.

He calls for an end to disorders, and if you go by that terminology apartheid probably means order. And he also wants the new government to have extraordinary powers. The election farce has failed to mislead anyone. Actually, we are witnessing a repetition of what happened 15 years ago. At that time Ian Smith proclaimed a so-called independent state, relying for its existence on the support of the more fanatic followers of the slogan "Rhodesia Should Be White." And now Abel Muzorewa proclaims the state of Rhodesia-Zimbabwe, a state relying on the support of Ian Smith.

But there are also new elements as compared with the situation in 1965. The action of Africans in Gwelo, Bulawayo and in the northeast of the country in the first years of the so-called independence were purely spontaneous. Farmhands demanded the abolition of some of the more oppressive rulings, while the workers protested against some of the more ruthless laws of the employers. Their resistance, however, was quickly quenched by granting meager concessions but mainly by resorting to force. But the regime today isn't what it used to be. Besides, the demands now are quite different. There are scores of examples showing how the self-awareness of the Africans was growing from year to year and how their views on their role in the history of the country were changing.

Here is just one example, the declaration of the Zimbabwe African People's Union which belongs to the Patriotic Front.

The declaration says that the many sufferings of the Africans compel them not only to free themselves from the oppressors' minority rule, but also to rid the white minority of the tragedy it has brought upon itself. To arrive at such a conclusion it is necessary to go through a big school of class struggle. And that under conditions when the racists set one nationality against another, and when the white people are being indoctrinated with the idea of black terrorism. Every provision in the declaration of the Zimbabwe African People's Union is practical. There are no promises in the declaration that cannot be met.

And what can Abel Muzorewa offer? Practica.ly nothing at all. It would be more than naive to think that the 28 white members of the new Parliament would suddenly decide to order the 3,000 richest families to share their incomes with the free Africans or the less wealthy white people. The logic of things indicates quite clearly that everything in Rhodesia will remain the same as before. There will continue to be victims amongst the civilian population, and the economy will remain in a state of crisis. Everything will remain the same as before with the exception of one thing: The African population which has been deceived for so long and which has been promised so much will step up its struggle to be conducted in new conditions when the Africans are much more self-aware and when independent Africa and the entire progressive-minded people of the world are firmly determined to wipe out the vice of racism.

Government's Durability Doubtful

ID301137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Serbin dispatch: "After the Farce"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 24 April--The so-called "elections"--a farce played out over many days by the Ian Smith clique--in Rhodesia have ended. The racists bosses have already begun a loud campaign for the "official recognition" of Rhodesia in the West. In this campaign they are keenly assisted by so-called "independent observers" sent from the United States and Britain.

Smith is already submitting brazen demands for the lifting of economic sanctions imposed against Rhodesia by the United Nations. The Smith clique is currently receiving greatest support from its spiritual brothers--the South African racists. Broadcasts by Johannesburg radio are strenuously boosting the outcome of the "elections," describing it as a "final settlement" of the Rhodesian issue. These broadcasts also preach to Western countries and even African states, insisting that they recognize the "new" order in Rhodesia.

But just on the eve of the "elections" the UN Security Council adopted a resolution declaring the Smith farce illegal. The OAU resolutely condemned it. A session of the OAU Commission for Defense Questions currently meeting in Addis Ababa has made new revelations concerning the actions of the racists. P. Onu, OAU deputy secretary general, speaking at this session, denounced the "usurpers of power" who are using the language of bazookas to suppress the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. The warriors of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front will continue the fight for the genuine independence of the homeland.

The Salisbury rulers intend to call the country of the Zimbabwe people "Rhodesia-Zimbabwe." They want to preserve an echo of the colonialist "golden age" in the country's name. But will it be for long? The days of racist rule there are numbered.

Condemnation by Zambia's Kaunda

LD290950 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, April 29, TASS--Zambia will continue supporting the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples in the south of Africa till their ultimate victory over colonialism and racism. This was stated by Zambia's president, Kenneth Kaunda, in an interview for Zambian pressmen.

We do not recognize the puppet government of Rhodesia elected in the course of the so-called "elections" held recently, he said. The people of Zimbabwe must do away with imperialism and its leftovers--colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and fascism. The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front shall win and attain genuine freedom and sovereignty with the help of all the progressive forces of the world, the president said.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES UGANDA EVENTS, NOTES WESTERN 'ACTIVITY'

LD301447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Article by V. Korovikov: "Uganda: At a Transitional Stage"]

[Text] The "pearl of Africa," Uganda, one of the continent's most fertile and beautiful countries, is going through a difficult time. Hostilities have been taking place there for several months. Detachments of Ugandan insurgents, supported by Tanzanian units, battled more than 200 km from the Kagera River to the source of the Nile and took the capital, Kampala. In mid-April, a Provisional Government was proclaimed there, headed by a local university professor, 67-year-old Yusuf Lule. The creation of a new army was also announced. The remnants of the old army withdrew to the eastern and northern regions of Uganda.

Idi Amin's 8-year military rule came to an end. Amin came to power in January 1971 as a result of a military coup while President Milton Obote was out of the country. He promised to improve the population's living standard and liquidate the exploitation of Uganda by foreign capital.

However, the reforms that were announced were frequently implemented in a one-sided, voluntarist manner without sober and comprehensive consideration of the real situation in the country and without proper economic substantiation. Consequently, as the years went by the country declined instead of developing. Copper mining at the country's sole mine at Kilembe stopped. Harvests of the main commodity crops--coffee, cotton, tea and sugar cane--fell dramatically. The wholesale expulsion of 70,000 Asians (of Indian and Pakistani extraction) in 1972 led to an acute shortage of skilled manpower and to the disintegration of the wholesale and retail trade and agricultural raw material purchases network. The widely publicized "Ugandanization" of the economy amounted in practice to the ruling army elite's seizure of the homes, stores and property of the expelled Asians for their personal enrichment. Only the kind climate and the year-round generosity and fruitfulness of the land in Uganda saved the people from mass famine.

The lack of a real program for the country's economic and political development and the disintegration of the national economy gave rise to increasing discontent. The social security services operated arbitrarily and with impunity. Thousands of people disappeared inside barracks and prisons without trial or examination. All this caused a major flow of emigrants into Tanzania, Kenya and other countries.

There was a fierce power struggle within the military. It was often caused by tribal strife. Particularly serious clashes within the army began approximately 1 year ago. The military regime was clearly going through a profound crisis, and with each passing month its opponents stepped up their actions. Several organizations with very different political and ideological positions were formed abroad, especially in Tanzania, with the common aim of overthrowing the regime.

At the beginning of last October the situation on the Ugandan-Tanzanian border was such that the Tanzanian Army and detachments of Ugandan emigres were able to act together. Obviously wishing to stifle discontent in the army and strengthen his power, Amin ordered the occupation of part of Tanzanian territory north of the lower reaches of the Kagera River--an area of 700 square km. Tanzanian units were dispatched to the area and fighting started. One month later, under military and political pressure, Amin announced the withdrawal of his forces from Tanzanian territory and the renunciation of his previous intention to shift the frontier line. However, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere demanded that the OAU condemn the Ugandan units' invasion, that compensation be paid for all the damage caused to the region and its inhabitants and that the Ugandan Government publicly renounce all its territorial claims against Tanzania. But these demands were not accepted in full, and Tanzanian forces entered Uganda.

Detachments trained at refugee camps in Tanzania were sent to the border and joined in the hostilities along with the Tanzanian Army. These joint forces smashed the resistance of Amin's poorly disciplined army, weakened by internal strife, and occupied most of the country by late April.

The military operations were accompanied by political actions to unify the emigres who had split into almost 20 groups, parties and alliances. More than 100 representatives from 18 groups assembled in the Tanzanian city of Moshi. They managed to work out a common action program, to form a national movement for the liberation of Uganda and to elect an 11-member Executive Committee headed by Yusuf Lule. It was this organization and its Executive Committee which formed the new Ugandan Government. The new authorities' program promises to restore legality and democratic rights in the country, to create political parties and to hold elections.

The domestic political course of the new Ugandan leaders has not yet been determined; this can hardly be done within the framework of such a broad ("from Marxists to monarchists," as a Kenyan journalist said) coalition. Doubtless there will be a struggle to work out a policy which will genuinely serve the country's working people and all its national and religious groups. Attention is drawn to the activity of Western diplomacy (particularly U.S. and British), which is hoping to use the fall of the Amin regime to retrieve and strengthen the West's position in Uganda.

The next few months will show whether the national democratic forces manage to start a new fruitful stage in Uganda's life. One thing is beyond doubt, however: The country now has an opportunity for democratization and for economic and cultural development.

OAU DEFENSE COMMISSION AGREES TO FORM INTERAFRICAN FORCES

LD270850 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 27, TASS-- The Defence Commission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has closed its session on Thursday here. The delegations of 30 countries of the continent, who attended the session, examined questions pertaining to aid to "frontline" states, which are permanently subjected to aggression by the racialist regimes of the south of Africa. The participants in the session approved their decision on the setting up of inter-African defence forces within the OAU framework. There mission will be to give aid to the OAU member countries in case of foreign aggression as well as the liberation struggle of the African peoples, which are under colonialist and racialist rule. The inter-African defence forces are called upon to appear as a peace-keeping force in Africa, to cooperate with the United Nations Organization on defence and security issues of the OAU member countries. The resolution on the forming of inter-African defence forces is subject to approval by the OAU summit assembly scheduled to be held in Monrovia in July this year.

NIGER AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO STRAUTMANIS

LD010723 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Karim Mahamane, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Niger, presented his credentials to P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 25 April. After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between P.Ya. Strautmanis and KarimMahamane, talks were held in a friendly atmosphere. M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated in them.

NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT FORMED IN CHAD

LD301902 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Yaounde, April 30, TASS--According to reports from Ndjamena a provisional government of national unity has been formed in Chad. Lol Mohammed Chaoua is the prime minister and head of state. Brigadier General Nege Djogo is his deputy. Dabar Nag Comaban was appointed to the post of minister of foreign affairs.

PRC, CHILE DISPLAY 'AFFINITY OF SOULS' THROUGH CLOSE TIES

LD280202 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--TASS analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

As reported by the Western news services it has been announced in the Chilean capital of Santiago that the Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has been officially invited to visit Chile.

There is nothing surprising in this invitation. Rapprochment of the Beijing leaders with the hangmen of the Chilean people is proceeding apace of late. Beijing's friendly relations with the fascist regime were further consolidated by the official visit paid to Beijing last October by the Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos. Both the guest and the hosts did not stint assurances of "community of goals" and "mutual support."

Early this April Beijing heartily welcomed a delegation of the Chilean junta led by Roberto Kelly, minister of economy, who discussed problems not only of economic, but also political rapprochement of Beijing and Santiago. According to press reports, the head of the Pinochet junta is prepared to pay a personal visit to China, while Hua Guofeng has been invited to Chile.

Beijing is displaying interest for quite a time now in developing cooperation with the Pinochet clique which is denounced with scorn by the Chilean people and the world progressive public circles. The Chinese leaders are publicly fraternising with representatives of the bloody regime, are giving them all-out support, are developing commercial and [words indistinct] with them.

Beijing's multilateral relations with the Pinochet junta have expanded steadily after the September 1973 fascist putsch in Chile. During this period the volume of Chinese deliveries to Chile grew almost three-fold, while Chilean export to China increased as much as five-fold. In 1976-77 alone Beijing granted Pinochet credits totalling 220 million dollars. China purchases copper and saltpetre from the junta and sells arms to it.

The Chinese leaders and the Chilean fascists, revealing affinity of souls, are attracted to each other increasingly. This was frankly stated by the Chinese ambassador in Santiago, who pointed out that "China and Chile have much in common. Beijing and Santiago oppose jointly Soviet communism". Anti-communism, service to imperialism--this is what brings the Beijing leadership together with the hangmen of the Chilean people. In strengthening the disgraceful alliance with the junta, in rendering support to other reactionary dictatorships like the Somoza regime in Nicaragua or the South African racialists, Beijing reveals itself as an accomplice of imperialism, enemy of the national-liberation movements, traitor of the cause of socialism.

PRC-Chile Antarctic Agreement

LD290118 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] London, April 28, TASS--An agreement on Chinese-Chilean scientific and cultural cooperation has become another testimony of the strengthening links between Beijing and Santiago. The signing of the agreement is reported by the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH. Such an agreement shows convincingly once again that the Chinese leadership continues actively putting into life the course aimed at a further consolidation of the alliance with the most reactionary regimes, specifically with the criminal Pinochet clique.

The observers' attention has been drawn to one of the items of the agreement which invisages "joint exploration of the Antarctic and its resources". As is noted by THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in this connection, the Chinese obviously seek to make their way into the Antarctic in circumvention of the existing international treaty which specifies forms of scientific cooperation in that area exclusively in peaceful purposes. The fascist junta is known to have repeatedly advanced unfounded claims on part of the Antarctic. Obviously with this aims, it is now trying to draw the Chinese to its side. Besides, in the opinion of the newspaper, Beijing's "cooperation" with the junta will make it possible for China, which is not a signatory to the treaty on the Antarctic, to avoid international control over activities in the Antarctic which is rich in natural resources and which is of great strategic significance.

BREZHNEV GREETS CUBAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ON ANNIVERSARY

LD270857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association.

Dear comrades and friends:

On the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, accept my friendly greetings and wishes for successes in your great and useful activity which promotes rapprochement between our peoples and the strengthening of their fraternal feelings toward each other.

It is with satisfaction and joy that we Soviet people greet each new achievement by the Cuban working people in building a socialist society, in developing the economy, culture, science and education, and in consolidating the republic's prestige and international position. We place a high value on the work of your association as an active helper to the Cuban Communist Party in the cause of strengthening and developing Cuban-Soviet friendship and disseminating the ideas of solidarity between peoples fighting against the forces of imperialism and the old world. The truly comradely relations--relations of genuine equality, mutual assistance and all-round cooperation--which have become established and are developing between the Soviet Union and Cuba owe a debt to your work and to the weighty share of daily tasks discharged by your association.

In congratulating the association on its jubilee day, I can say with complete confidence that among the millions of Soviet people, in every Soviet family warm sympathies exist and are growing toward our Cuban brothers and sisters and solidarity with the island of freedom is increasing. Proletarian internationalism is in action--such is the nature of relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba, between the fraternal peoples of the socialist community.

May Soviet-Cuban friendship, cooperation and cohesion strengthen for the sake of peace, progress and socialism and for our peoples' benefit!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

AGUILERA WINS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN ECUADOR

LD301710 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Quito, April 30, TASS--It has been officially announced here that candidates from the bloc of the United People's Forces Jaime Roldos Aguilera and Osvaldo Hurtado have confidently won the run-off in the elections of president and vice president of the Republic of Ecuador, it has been officially announced here.

CSA REPORTS PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF JANUARY 1979 CENSUS

LD301025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Central Statistical Administration Report": "On the Preliminary Results of the 1979 All-Union Census"]

[Text] 1. A routine all-union census was conducted in January 1979. According to the census results, the population of the Soviet Union on 17 January 1979 totaled 262,442,000.

2. The change in the size of the USSR population is characterized by the following figures:

1913 (Assessment based on present-day borders)	159.2 million
1940 (Assessment based on present-day borders)	194.1 million
1959 (According to 15 January census)	208.8 million
1970 (According to 15 January census)	241.7 million
1979 (According to 17 January census)	262.4 million

3. The population size of the union republics has changed as follows:

	Size of Population (thousands)		
	15 January 1970	17 January 1979	1979 as Percentage of 1970
USSR	241,720	262,442	109
RSFSR	130,079	137,552	106
Ukrainian SSR	47,126	49,757	106
Belorussian SSR	9,002	9,559	106
Uzbek SSR	11,799	15,391	130
Kazakh SSR	13,009	14,685	113
Georgian SSR	4,686	5,016	107
Azerbaijan SSR	5,117	6,028	118
Lithuanian SSR	3,128	3,399	109
Moldavian SSR	3,569	3,948	111
Latvian SSR	2,364	2,521	107
Kirgiz SSR	2,934	3,529	120
Tadzhik SSR	2,900	3,801	131
Armenian SSR	2,492	3,031	122
Turkmen SSR	2,159	2,759	128
Estonian SSR	1,356	1,466	108

The increase in the population of most union republics was primarily attributable to natural growth.

4. Changes in the size of the urban and rural population of the USSR:

Year	Total Population (Millions)	Of Which		Percentage of Total Population	
		Urban Population	Rural Population	Urban Population	Rural Population
1913	159.2	28.5	130.7	18	82
1940	194.1	63.1	131.0	33	67
1959	208.8	100.0	108.8	48	52
1970	241.7	136.0	105.7	56	44
1979	262.4	163.6	98.8	62	38

The urban population has increased by 27.6 million since 1970: Of this, natural growth in the cities accounts for 12 million and the transformation of rural centers into urban centers and the migration of rural inhabitants to the cities for 15.6 million.

The natural growth of the rural population during the period between censuses totaled more than 8.7 million, but for the reasons cited above the rural population did not increase but declined by 6.9 million.

5. During the census 122.4 million males and 140 million females were recorded. The percentage of males and females has changed as follows:

	Total Population		Urban Population		Rural Population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1913	49.7	50.3	53.2	46.8	48.9	51.1
1940	47.9	52.1	47.9	52.1	48.0	52.0
1959	45.0	55.0	45.2	54.8	44.9	55.1
1970	46.1	53.9	46.3	53.7	45.8	54.2
1979	46.7	53.3	46.7	53.3	46.6	53.4

According to the 1959 census, the number of females exceeded the number of males by 20.7 million as a result of the large losses among the male population during th Great Patriotic War. The disparity between the numbers of males and females is gradually shrinking. The correlation between them has basically evened out for the population up to the age of 50.

6. The size of the in-place [nalichnyy] population broken down by union and autonomous republic, kray, oblast and autonomous okrug is as follows:

	Size of Population on 17 January 1979 (thousands)			Percentage of Total Population	
	Of Which:				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban Population	Rural Population
USSR	262,442	163,591	98,851	62	38
RSFSR	137,552	95,375	42,177	69	31
Altayskiy Kray	2,675	1,400	1,275	52	48

Of which Gorno-Altayskaya Autonomous Oblast	172	48	124	28	72
Krasnodarskiy Kray	4,814	2,497	2,317	52	48
Of which Agydeyskaya Autonomous Oblast	404	193	211	48	52
Krasnoyarskiy Kray	3,198	2,219	979	69	31
Of which: Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast	500	341	159	68	32
Taymyrskiy (Dolgano-Nenetskiy) Autonomous Okrug	44	29	15	65	35
Evenkiyskiy Autonomous Okrug	16	6	10	35	65
Primorskiy Kray	1,978	1,499	479	76	24
Stavropolskiy Kray	2,539	1,265	1,274	50	50
Of which Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast	369	160	209	43	57
Khabarovskiy Kray	1,565	1,241	324	79	21
Of which Yevreyskaya Autonomous Oblast	190	129	61	68	32
Amurskaya Oblast	938	610	328	65	35
Arkhangelskaya Oblast	1,467	1,058	409	72	28
Of which Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug	47	28	19	59	41
Astrakhanskaya Oblast	915	617	298	67	33
Belgorodskaya Oblast	1,305	688	617	53	47
Bryanskaya Oblast	1,507	888	619	59	41
Vladimirskaya Oblast	1,581	1,186	395	75	25
Volgogradskaya Oblast	2,475	1,769	706	71	29
Vologodskaya Oblast	1,310	769	541	59	41
Voronezhskaya Oblast	2,478	1,340	1,138	54	46
Gorkovskaya Oblast	3,695	2,692	1,003	73	27
Ivanovskaya Oblast	1,321	1,053	268	80	20
Irkutskaya Oblast	2,560	1,984	576	78	22
Of which Ust-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy Autonomous Okrug	133	25	108	18	82
Kaliningradskaya Oblast	806	617	189	77	23
Kalininskaya Oblast	1,649	1,100	549	67	33
Kaluzhskaya Oblast	1,007	625	382	62	38
Kamchatskaya Oblast	378	312	66	83	17
Of which Koryakskiy Autonomous Okrug	34	13	21	39	61
Kemerovskaya Oblast	2,958	2,550	408	86	14
Kirovskaya Oblast	1,662	1,068	594	64	36
Kostromskaya Oblast	804	513	291	64	36
Kuybyshevskaya Oblast	3,093	2,416	677	78	22
Kurganskaya Oblast	1,080	547	533	51	49
Kurskaya Oblast	1,399	667	732	48	52
Leningrad City (including settlements subordinate to city soviet)	4,588	4,588		100	
Leningradskaya Oblast	1,519	972	547	64	36
Lipetskaya Oblast	1,225	690	535	56	44
Magadanskaya Oblast	466	365	101	78	22
Of which Chukotskiy Autonomous Okrug	133	93	40	70	30

Moscow City (including urban settlements subordinate to city soviet)

	8,011	8,011		100	
Moskovskaya Oblast	6,360	4,748	1,612	75	25
Murmanskaya Oblast	965	863	102	89	11
Novgorodskaya Oblast	722	467	255	65	35
Novosibirskaya Oblast	2,618	1,872	746	71	29
Omskaya Oblast	1,955	1,229	726	63	37
Orenburgskaya Oblast	2,089	1,260	829	60	40
Orlovskaya Oblast	892	493	399	55	45
Penzenskaya Oblast	1,504	826	678	55	45
Permskaya Oblast	3,011	2,224	787	74	26
Of which Komi-Permyatskiy Autonomous Okrug	173	42	131	24	76
Pskovskaya Oblast	850	470	380	55	45
Rostovskaya Oblast	4,081	2,806	1,275	69	31
Ryazanskaya Oblast	1,362	794	568	58	42
Saratovskaya Oblast	2,560	1,820	740	71	29
Sakhalinskaya Oblast	655	540	115	82	18
Sverdlovskaya Oblast	4,454	3,787	667	85	15
Smolenskaya Oblast	1,121	672	449	60	40
Tambovskaya Oblast	1,390	680	710	49	51
Tomskaya Oblast	866	567	299	65	35
Tulskaya Oblast	1,907	1,488	419	78	22
Tyumenskaya Oblast	1,887	1,150	737	61	39
Of which:					
Khanty-Mansiyskiy Autonomous Okrug	569	446	123	78	22
Yamalo-Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug	158	80	78	51	49
Ulyanovskaya Oblast	1,269	804	465	63	37
Chelyabinskaya Oblast	3,440	2,792	648	81	19
Chitinskaya Oblast	1,233	776	457	63	37
Of which Aginskiy Buryatskiy Autonomous Okrug	69	18	51	26	74
Yaroslavskaya Oblast	1,425	1,109	316	78	22
Bashkirskaya ASSR	3,848	2,186	1,662	57	43
Buryatskaya ASSR	901	513	388	57	43
Dagestanskaya ASSR	1,627	639	988	39	61
Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR	675	393	282	58	42
Kalmytskaya ASSR	293	119	174	41	59
Karelskaya ASSR	736	573	163	78	22
Komi ASSR	1,118	793	325	71	29
Mariyskaya ASSR	703	374	329	53	47
Mordovskaya ASSR	990	466	524	47	53
Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR	597	405	192	68	32
Tatarskaya ASSR	3,436	2,172	1,264	63	37
Tuvinskaya ASSR	266	113	153	43	57
Udmurtskaya ASSR	1,494	976	518	65	35
Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR	1,154	491	663	43	57
Chuvashskaya ASSR	1,293	595	698	46	54
Yakutskaya ASSR	839	514	325	61	39
Ukrainian SSR	49,757	30,516	19,241	61	39
Vinnitskaya Oblast	2,046	720	1,326	35	65
Volynskaya Oblast	1,016	406	610	40	60

Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast	2,788	2,357	431	85	15
Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast	3,640	2,928	712	80	20
Donetskaya Oblast	5,160	4,599	561	89	11
Zhitomirskaya Oblast	1,597	706	891	44	56
Zakarpatskaya Oblast	1,154	437	717	38	62
Zaporozhskaya Oblast	1,946	1,384	562	71	29
Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast	1,333	486	847	36	64
Kiev City	2,144	2,144		100	
Kievskaya Oblast	1,924	871	1,053	45	55
Kirovogradskaya Oblast	1,251	654	597	52	48
Krymskaya Oblast	2,184	1,468	716	67	33
Lvovskaya Oblast	2,583	1,373	1,210	53	47
Nikolayevskaya Oblast	1,242	751	491	60	40
Odesskaya Oblast	2,544	1,588	956	62	38
Poltavskaya Oblast	1,741	875	866	50	50
Rovenskaya Oblast	1,121	408	713	36	64
Sumskaya Oblast	1,463	777	687	53	47
Ternopolskaya Oblast	1,163	364	799	31	69
Kharkovskaya Oblast	3,056	2,293	763	75	25
Khersonskaya Oblast	1,164	677	487	58	42
Khmelnitskaya Oblast	1,558	560	998	36	64
Cherkasskaya Oblast	1,547	687	860	44	56
Chernigovskaya Oblast	1,502	667	835	44	56
Chernovitskaya Oblast	890	337	553	38	62
Belorussian SSR	9,559	5,262	4,297	55	45
Brestskaya Oblast	1,363	614	749	45	55
Vitebskaya Oblast	1,385	771	614	56	44
Gomelskaya Oblast	1,599	838	761	52	48
Grodnenskaya Oblast	1,131	496	635	44	56
Minsk City (including urban settlements subordinate to city soviet)	1,276	1,276		100	
Minskaya Oblast	1,556	560	996	36	64
Mogilevskaya Oblast	1,249	707	542	57	43
Uzbek SSR	15,391	6,350	9,041	41	59
Andizhanskaya Oblast	1,349	387	962	29	71
Bukharskaya Oblast	1,263	469	794	37	63
Dzhizakskaya Oblast	511	140	371	27	73
Kashkadarinskaya Oblast	1,120	282	838	25	75
Namanganskaya Oblast	1,100	378	722	34	66
Samarkandskaya Oblast	1,784	724	1,060	41	59
Surkhandarinskaya Oblast	895	173	722	19	81
Syrdarinskaya Oblast	449	141	308	31	69
Tashkent City (including urban settlements subordinate to city soviet)	1,785	1,785		100	
Tashkentskaya Oblast	1,792	773	1,019	43	57
Ferganskaya Oblast	1,695	566	1,129	33	67
Khorezmskaya Oblast	744	150	594	20	80
Karakalpakskaya ASSR	904	382	522	42	58
Kazakh SSR	14,685	7,921	6,764	54	46
Aktyubinskaya Oblast	629	298	331	47	53
Alma-Ata City (including urban settlements subordinate to city soviet)	914	914		100	
Alma-Atinskaya Oblast	851	162	689	19	81

Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast	877	535	342	61	39
Guryevskaya Oblast	370	219	151	59	41
Dzhambulskaya Oblast	933	419	514	45	55
Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast	450	348	102	77	23
Karagandinskaya Oblast	1,253	1,069	184	85	15
Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast	566	354	212	63	37
Kokchetavskaya Oblast	617	213	404	35	65
Kustanayskaya Oblast	939	448	491	48	52
Mangyshlakskaya Oblast	252	220	32	87	13
Pavlodarskaya Oblast	806	459	347	57	43
Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast	570	248	322	44	56
Semipalatinskaya Oblast	770	366	404	48	52
Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast	664	264	400	40	60
Turgayskaya Oblast	268	83	185	31	69
Uralskaya Oblast	581	218	363	38	62
Tselinogradskaya Oblast	808	461	347	57	43
Chimkentskaya Oblast	1,567	623	944	40	60
Georgian SSR	5,016	2,601	2,415	52	48
Of which:					
Abkhazskaya ASSR	506	238	268	47	53
Adzharskaya ASSR	355	161	194	45	55
Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast	98	41	57	42	58
Azerbaijan SSR	6,028	3,200	2,828	53	47
Of which:					
Nakichevanskaya ASSR	239	63	176	26	74
Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast	161	71	90	44	56
Lithuanian SSR	3,399	2,062	1,337	61	39
Moldavian SSR	3,948	1,551	2,397	39	61
Latvian SSR	2,521	1,726	795	68	32
Kirgiz SSR	3,529	1,366	2,163	39	61
Of which:					
Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast	353	106	247	30	70
Narynskaya Oblast	228	40	188	18	82
Oshskaya Oblast	1,546	471	1,075	30	70
Tadzhik SSR	3,801	1,324	2,477	35	65
Of which:					
Kulyabskaya Oblast	490	124	366	25	75
Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast	703	132	571	19	81
Leninabadskaya Oblast	1,195	433	762	36	64
Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast	127	18	109	14	86
Armenian SSR	3,031	1,993	1,038	66	34
Turkmen SSR	2,759	1,322	1,437	48	52
Ashkhabad City (including urban settlements subordinate to city soviet)	315	315		100	
Ashkhabadskaya Oblast	391	122	269	31	69
Krasnovodskaya Oblast	311	255	56	82	18
Maryyskaya Oblast	631	204	427	32	68
Tashauzskaya Oblast	530	160	370	30	70
Chardzhouskaya Oblast	581	266	315	46	54
Estonian SSR	1,466	1,022	444	70	30

7. Population size of cities with a population of 100,000 or more:

	Size of Population on 17 January 1979 (in Thousands)
Moscow	8,011
Excluding city settlements under the jurisdiction of Moscow City Soviet	7,831
Leningrad	4,588
Excluding city settlements under the jurisdiction of Leningrad City Soviet	4,073
Kiev	2,144
Tashkent	1,779
Baku	1,550
Excluding city settlements under the jurisdiction of Baku City Soviet	1,022
Kharkov	1,444
Gorkiy	1,344
Novosibirsk	1,312
Minsk	1,276
Excluding city settlements under the jurisdiction of Minsk City Soviet	1,262
Kuybyshev	1,216
Sverdlovsk	1,211
Dnepropetrovsk	1,066
Tbilisi	1,066
Odessa	1,046
Chelyabinsk	1,031
Donetsk	1,021
Yerevan	1,019
Omsk	1,014
Perm	999
Kazan	993
Ufa	969
Rostov-na-Dona	934
Volgograd	929
Alma-Ata	910
Saratov	856
Riga	835
Krasnoyarsk	796
Voronezh	783
Zaporozhye	781
Lvov	667
Krivoy Rog	650
Yaroslavl	597
Karaganda	572
Krasnodar	560

Vladivostok	550
Irkutsk	550
Izhevsk	549
Novokuznetsk	541
Barnaul	533
Frunze	533
Khabarovsk	528
Tula	514
Kishinev	503
Zhdanov	503
Tolyatti	502
Dushanbe	493
Penza	483
Vilnyus	481
Samarkand	476
Kemerovo	471
Ivanovo	465
Ulyanovsk	464
Voroshilovgrad	463
Astrakhan	461
Orenburg	459
Ryazan	453
Nikolayev	441
Makeyevka	436
Tallin	430
Tomsk	421
Kalinin	412
Magnitogorsk	406
Nizhniy Tagil	398
Lipetsk	396
Bryansk	394
Kirov	390
Arkhangelsk	385
Gomel	383
Murmansk	381
Kursk	375
Groznyy	375
Kaunas	370
Tyumen	359
Kaliningrad (Kaliningradskaya Oblast)	355
Gorlovka	337
Chimkent	321
Kherson	319
Vinnitsa	313
Ashkhabad	312
Kurgan	310
Cheboksary	308
Orel	305
Chita	302
Simferopol	302
Naberezhnyye Chelny	301
Sevastopol	301
Ulan-Ude	300

Vitebsk	297
Vladimir	296
Mogilev	290
Sochi	287
Semipalatinsk	283
Poltava	279
Ordzhonikidze (Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR)	279
Taganrog	277
Smolensk	276
Ust-Kamenogorsk	274
Pavlodar	273
Tambov	270
Prokopyevsk	266
Cherepovets	266
Kaluga	265
Komsomolsk-na-Amure	264
Dzhambul	264
Saransk	263
Stavropol	258
Dzerzhinsk (Gorkovskaya Oblast)	257
Kostroma	255
Dneprodzerzhinsk	250
Makhachkala	250
Orsk	247
Zhitomir	244
Belgorod	240
Angarsk	239
Rybinsk	239
Chernigov	238
Kirovograd	237
Vologda	237
Petrozavodsk	234
Tselinograd	234
Kirovabad	232
Andizhan	230
Cherkassy	228
Sumy	228
Namangan	227
Sterlitamak	220
Chernovtsy	218
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy	215
Bratsk	214
Temirtau	213
Biysk	212
Kremenchug	210
Shakhty	210
Volzhskiy	209
Nalchik	207
Leninakan	207
Petropavlovsk	207

Podolsk	202
Yoshkar-Ola	201
Zlatoust	198
Severodvinsk	197
Drogno	195
Kutaisi	194
Bobruysk	192
Aktyubinsk	191
Sumgait	190
Kamensk-Uralskiy	187
Novgorod	186
Berezniki	185
Bukhara	185
Novocherkassk	183
Norilsk	180
Rovno	179
Syzran	179
Kramatorsk	178
Brest	177
Klaypeda	176
Fergana	176
Pskov	176
Blagoveshchensk (Amurskaya Oblast)	172
Khmlenitskiy	172
Syktyvkar	171
Osh	169
Uralsk	167
Kustanay	164
Armavir	162
Engels	161
Melitopol	161
Lyubertsy	160
Novorossiysk	159
Rubtsovsk	157
Kerch	157
Kzyl-Orda	156
Kokand	153
Yakutsk	152
Balakovo	152
Belaya Tserkov	151
Miass	150
Ivano-Frankovsk	150
Kolomna	147
Novomoskovsk (Tulskaya Oblast)	147
Ussuriysk	147
Kirovakan	146
Kopeysk	146
Nikopol	146
Ternopol	144
Kovrov	143
Mytishchi	141
Slavyansk	140
Chardzhou	140
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	140
Serpukhov	140
Elektrostal	139
Tiraspol	139
Lutsk	137

Salavat	137
Nizhnekamsk	134
Kaliningrad (Moskovskaya Oblast)	133
Nakhodka	133
Orekhovo-Zuyevo	132
Leninsk-Kuznetskiy	132
Chirchik	132
Baranovichi	131
Leninabad	130
Guryev	130
Zelenograd	130
Rustavi	129
Pervouralsk	129
Abakan	128
Maykop	128
Beltsy	125
Batumi	124
Berdyansk	122
Kiselev	122
Magadan	122
Kommunarsk	120
Lisichansk	120
Noginsk	119
Khimki	118
Shyaulyay	118
Balashikha	118
Achinsk	117
Daugavpils	116
Staryy Oskol	115
Murom	114
Sukhumi	114
Yenakiyevo	114
Kolpino	114
Severodonetsk	113
Orsha	112
Konstantinovka	112
Belovo	112
Yelets	112
Borisov	112
Kamyshin	112
Margilan	111
Pyatigorsk	110
Shevchenko	110
Almetyevsk	110
Rudnyy	109
Novokyubyshevsk	109
Nukus	109
Nizhnevartovsk	109
Stakhanov	108
Liyepaya	108
Karshi	107
Surgut	107
Pavlograd	107
Zagorsk	107
Sarapul	107
Krasnyy Luch	106

Angren	106
Dimitrovgrad	106
Anzhero-Sudzhensk	105
Tartu	104
Novoshakhtinsk	104
Nevinnomyssk	104
Kokchetav	103
Usolye-Sibirskoye	103
Velikiye Luki	102
Michurinsk	102
Panevezhis	102
Serov	101
Odintsovo	101
Kineshma	101
Kislovodsk	101
Solikamsk	101
Bendery	101
Alalyk	101
Kansk	101
Shchelkovo	100
Urgench	100

During the years of Soviet power 1,174 cities have been formed. In 1917 there were only 2 cities with a population exceeding 0.5 million whereas now there are 45, of which 18 have over 1 million inhabitants.

8. According to figures published by the United Nations, the world population totaled 4,205,000,000 in mid-1978.

The census was conducted by tellers questioning the population. They recorded 262,137,000 people on census forms.

To insure that the population count was complete and correct, control checks were carried out during and after the census as a result of which an additional census came to 262,442,000.

These brief preliminary census results have been obtained on the basis of calculations by census workers. Detailed census figures broken down territorially and showing the distribution of the population in terms of sex, age, nationality, language, educational level, marital status, family size and other factors are being worked out by the USSR Central Statistical Administration Central Computer Center in accordance with a predetermined program.

RADIO MOSCOW RELAYS RED SQUARE MAY DAY CELEBRATION

LD010948 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0650 GMT on 1 May begins its live relay of the May Day workers demonstration and parade in Moscow's Red Square. The relay lasts until 0906 GMT.

The station's announcers begin by reading May Day slogans and verses about May Day and describing some of the banners in the square. Many foreign visitors, veterans of early 5-year plans and leading workers are attending, the announcers say.

At 0655 GMT the first detachments of youths who will open the demonstration appear in the square, the radio reports.

At 0658 GMT the rising sound of cheering is heard and an announcer says: "The participants in and guests of the May Day celebrations are greeting the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

The announcer adds that "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from the mausoleum stand greets the guests and participants in the celebrations," and the Kremlin chimes are heard at 0700 GMT amid continuous cheering.

At 0705 GMT young pioneers present flowers to the party leaders, the announcer says. Portraits of the party Politburo and Central Committee members are over the reviewing platform, the announcer says, along with banners proclaiming "Peace" and "May."

At 0708 GMT young people pass in front of the mausoleum to be greeted by party and state leaders.

At 0710 GMT the youth detachment which opened the demonstration leaves Red Square and troops from Moscow Garrison enter the square from Kuybyshev Street. The announcer says: "The demonstration by the servicemen of the Moscow Garrison is opened by the combined military brass band. It is composed of the best military musical collectives." He adds: "To the strains of the March 'On Guard of the Homeland' four columns of musicians move out to the middle of Red Square. At the front are the Suvorov bandsmen."

Later the announcer notes: "The military musicians are demonstrating their good training at marching in formation. Having made a precise turn the musicians of the combined band pass the GUM building."

Next the radio says: "Onto the square carrying unfurled banners come five of the units of the servicemen of the Moscow Garrison. They symbolize the types and fighting arms of the troops of the Soviet Armed Forces. There are motorized riflemen, seamen, airmen, marines and paratroopers. The servicemen of the Moscow Garrison have come onto Red Square to demonstrate their fine marching formation, training and their readiness to carry out with honor any order of the homeland. The servicemen are demonstrating their skill at weapons drills."

Moscow Garrison's parade ends at 0718 GMT.

At 0719 GMT workers from the Moscow region begin to pass through Red Square as an announcer praises their economic achievements.

At 0729 GMT the station reports briefly on May Day celebrations underway in Ulyanovsk, Novorossiysk, Tashkent, Yerevan and Tselinograd.

At 0735 the announcer states: "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov and Chernenko, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev and Tikhonov, candidate members of the Politburo; and Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Gorbachev and Rusakov, secretaries of the Central Committee, are on the mausoleum platform.

At 0754 the radio notes that railwaymen from Moscow's Sortirovochnaya depot are passing through the square. They are followed, among others, by workers from Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon, students from Leninskiy Rayon and a column from the Moscow electrotechnical institute.

At 0818 GMT the radio carries a report from the two cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-Soyuz space complex giving their impressions on May Day and a brief account of their work.

Interspersed between its descriptions of the developments in Red Square the radio carries a number of interviews in connection with the demonstration or other May Day themes. Interviewed are several employees of the Likhachev plant, a doctor who was recently elected a deputy to the Supreme Soviet, a number of poets, a visiting Vietnamese geologist, a Leningrad war veteran, a railway depot machine operator, the visiting chairman of the Prague City Council, Angela Davis speaking from New York, a weaver, the head of an expedition speaking from the North Pole, Cosmonaut Dzhanibekov, a scientist from the Moscow electrotechnical institute, an Afghan trade union leader, a secretary of the Italian Labor Confederation and a French trade union leader.

At 0858 GMT an announcer notes that the final columns of demonstrators are passing through the square. At 0901 GMT the participants in the Red Square demonstration applaud the Soviet leaders on the platform and with the reading of patriotic verse the relay ends at 0906 GMT.

WORLD LEADERS CONTINUE TO GREET BREZHNEV ON REELECTION

Libyan, Turkish Leaders

LD301253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Excerpts] TASS--The telegram from Col M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, reads:

"On your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I am pleased to send you, personally and on behalf of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, very best congratulations and to confirm that the strategic relations linking our peoples and countries will undoubtedly continue to develop constantly in the interests of our peoples, in the interests of the forces of progress and socialism throughout the world."

FRG President W. Scheel writes :

"Respected Mr Chairman, I send you very best congratualtions on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. I wish you success in your further activity in this post for the good of your country. At the same time I express the confidence that cooperation between the FRG and the USSR will continue to serve the interests of the two states' citizens and the cause of peace."

The telegram from President F.S. Koruturk of Turkey reads:

"I send Your Excellency sincere congratulations on your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and wish you further successes in that high post.

"I take this opportunity to express profound confidence that relations of friendship and good neighborliness between our countries will continue to develop in the interests of our countries and for the good of peace. I wish once again to express my very best wishes for Your Excellency's health and personal happiness and for the Soviet Union's peoples' constant prosperity."

President Suharto of Indonesia writes:

"On behalf of the government and people of Indonesia, as well as personally, I wish to express to Your Excellency cordial congratulations on your reelection to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"May the friendly relations and cooperation happily existing between our countries and peoples continue to strengthen during your time in this high post.

"Accept, Your Excellency, my very best wishes for health and success in leading the country and the people of the USSR on the path to progress and prosperity."

Ceausescu, Gierek, Others

LD301155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--In connection with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev's reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium he is receiving telegrams from party and state figures all over the world.

The telegram from Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council, says:

"Dear Comrade Brezhnev, in connection with your reelection to the lofty post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, we sent you cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish State Council and the Polish people.

"The fact that you have been entrusted once again with such exceptionally responsible duties is evidence of your supreme authority and of the tremendous respect and trust you command among the Soviet people. It is an expression of the all-round recognition of your outstanding services to the cause of building communism and to the struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

"At the same time your reelection symbolizes and predetermines the Soviet Union's continuing tireless struggle for detente and universal and lasting peace among peoples of which you are a consistent and indefatigable champion. The Polish people know you well as their sincere and reliable friend.

"Please accept, dear Comrade Brezhnev, our most cordial wishes for further success in your responsible party and state activity for the good of the Soviet people and in the name of socialism and peace on earth."

A telegram to Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin from Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee, and Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government, says:

"In connection with your unanimous election by the USSR Supreme Soviet as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and in connection with your appointment to the post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers we sincerely send you our warmest congratulations.

"We firmly believe that the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, headed by esteemed L.I. Brezhnev, will lead the Soviet land to new and even greater successes in the cause of communist building and will develop its role as the sound bulwark of peace and reliable support for all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

"Allow us to take this opportunity to express on behalf of the VCP, the National Assembly, government and all the people of Vietnam cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, government and all the fraternal Soviet people for their mighty support for the just cause of the Vietnamese people in repulsing the aggression of the reactionary Chinese grouping.

"May the great friendship, combat solidarity and relations of fraternal cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union tirelessly strengthen and develop in the struggle against imperialism and international reaction on behalf of the interests of the peoples of both countries, on behalf of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"We wish you good health and big success in your responsible activity."

In his telegram to L.I. Brezhnev Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, writes:

"I send you warm congratulations in connection with the successful holding of the Supreme Soviet elections in the USSR and your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"I wholeheartedly wish you future successes in your responsible work aimed at the country's flourishing and development and also at improving the people's well-being and I also hope that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries--Korea and the Soviet Union--will develop and strengthen even more during the common struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace, socialism and communism."

In his telegram N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, says:

"Esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian State Council and myself it give me special satisfaction to convey to you the warmest congratulations on your reelection to the lofty post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Our party and people rate highly the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and CPSU, between the Romanian and Soviet peoples in the cause of building socialism and communism."

"I will take this opportunity to express anew my belief that these relations will continue to develop and constantly deepen in the spirit of our talks and of the accords we have reached; for the good of, and in the interests of, our peoples and the common cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

"I wish you, esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich, new successes in your activity as head of the party and soviet state for the sake of building communism in your great country and the constant development of Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation, for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism and strengthening of detente, security and cooperation among the peoples."

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the PDRY People's Supreme Council Presidium, writes:

"In connection with your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I am happy to send you on behalf of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and PDRY People's Supreme Council cordial congratulations and best wishes for health, happiness and success in your struggle for the all-round strengthening by the friendly Soviet people of the society of developed socialism in the USSR. The unanimous trust placed in you by the USSR Supreme Soviet in the leadership of the Soviet state is a new reward for your outstanding activity on behalf of the comprehensive development of socialism in the Soviet Union and in the interests of strengthening the foundations of peace the world over, international detente and support for the peoples' struggle for liberation and progress and, above all, the Arab peoples' struggle for the liberation of their occupied lands and the creation of an independent sovereign Palestinian state.

"On the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I take the opportunity to express to you profound appreciation and satisfaction at the development of relations of friendship and sincere and selfless cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union. I am sure that the foundations of lasting friendship laid by our friendly peoples during past years will continue to strengthen during the struggle against world imperialism and for the goals of liberation, progress, socialism and peace on earth."

The telegram from General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union, president of the National Liberation Military Committee and Mali head of state, says:

"In connection with your glittering reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I am happy to send to you on behalf of the Malian people and their Democratic Union Party, on behalf of the National Liberation Military Committee and Malian Government and myself my warm and sincere congratulations. I wish you even greater successes in fulfilling the majestic tasks entrusted to you by the distinguished members of the Supreme Soviet. I would like to hope that your reelection will contribute to the strengthening of relations between our two parties for the sake of the happiness and flourishing of our fraternal peoples."

King Husayn I of Jordan writes:

"On the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium it gives me great pleasure to send to Your Excellency on behalf of the Jordanian people and government sincere congratulations and best wishes for the further flourishing and progress of your great people under your guidance and wise leadership."

The telegram from Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, says:

"On the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium it gives me satisfaction to send to Your Excellency warm congratulations and sincere wishes for your sound health and happiness and for the further progress and flourishing of the friendly Soviet people. May the friendly relations between our countries continue to develop for the good of our common interests."

Tito Message

LD270925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Excerpts] TASS--Party and state figures all over the world are sending L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, telegrams in connection with his reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The telegram from J. Broz Tito, president of the LCY and president of Yugoslavia, says:

"In connection with your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I send to you, on behalf of the Yugoslav Presidium, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf, most cordial congratulations and best wishes for your good health, personal happiness and successes in fulfilling your responsible duties for the good of the USSR peoples.

"I will take this opportunity to express my profound confidence that the comprehensive relations and fruitful cooperation between our two socialist countries will continue to develop successfully in the spirit of friendship, mutual respect and mutual understanding and in full observance of the principles of sovereignty, equality and independence. I am sure that in this way we will contribute to the utmost to the implementation of the interests of our countries' peoples and also to the strengthening of peace, progress and socialism throughout the world."

UKRAINE CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGE

AU271128 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 26 April. Invited to the plenum were oblispolkom chairmen not belonging to the Central Committee or the Auditing Commission; Ukrainian ministerial and departmental leaders; leaders and party organization secretaries of a number of enterprises, associations and scientific institutions; chairmen of republic-level trade union committees; responsible workers of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers and Trade Union Council.

The plenum examined the progress made in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses on improving trade, municipal, consumer and sociocultural services for the republic's population. A report was delivered by Comrade Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman.

Those participating in the debate on the report were Comrades Kachura, Donetskiy Obkom first secretary; Sakhnyuk, Kharkovskiy Obkom first secretary; Gusev, Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman; Boyko, Dnepropetrovskiy Oblispolkom chairman; Shupenko, Abakumov mine director in the Donetsk coal association; Starunskiy, Ukrainian minister of trade; Kirichenko, Odesskiy Obkom first secretary; Ploshchenko, Ukrainian minister of housing and communal services; Babich, Krivo-Rozhskiy Gorkom first secretary; Voloshkevich, weaver at the Zhitomir flax combine; Makarenko, Krymskiy Obkom first secretary; Starchak, Stepovyy Kolkhoz chairman in Novotroitskiy Rayon, Khersonskaya Oblast; Shpakovskiy, Ukrainian minister of communal services; and Svyatotskiy, Lvovskiy Obkom second secretary.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitsky, CPSU Central Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary.

The plenum adopted a decision on the issue discussed.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum examined an organizational issue. The plenum relieved Comrade Malanchuk of the duties of Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary in connection with his transfer to another job. The plenum elected Aleksandr Semenovich Kapto as Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary.

On the eve of the plenum its participants familiarized themselves with the work performed by trade, public catering, consumer, housing and municipal service enterprises, Kiev preschool children's establishments, and inspected consumer goods at construction pavilions at the exhibition of Ukrainian national economic achievements.

Biography of New Official

AU271129 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Aleksandr Semenovich Kapto, born in 1933, Ukrainian, CPSU member since 1955, graduated from the Dnepropetrovsk state university named after the 300th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia and is a candidate of philosophical sciences. As of 1957 he had a leading job in the Komsomol. From 1963-1966 he edited the republic-level newspaper KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA, from 1966 Ukranian Komsomol Central Committee second secretary and from 1968 first secretary. In 1972 Kapto was elected Kievskiy Gorkom secretary and then Kievskiy Obkom secretary. Since 1978, he has been Culture Department chief in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. He has three orders, five medals and has received a honorary certificate of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CORRUPT OFFICIALS IN CHECHENO-INGUSHSKAYA CRITICIZED

LD010831 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 1979 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word interview with Checheno-Ingushskiy Obkom First Secretary A.Va. Vlasov conducted by PRAVDA "special correspondents" V. Artemenko and V. Kozhemyako under the heading "The Right To Lead." It is on the topic of the "role of the personal example of communists, particularly leaders, and how to improve it" following a recent oblast party conference in Groznyy which devoted "particular attention" to questions of "moral education." The interview includes the following exchange:

[Question] We know that Buzurtanov, minister of local industry, and Ibriyev, chief of the republic's [Checheno-Ingushkaya ASSR] Council of Ministers prices administration, were recently dismissed from their posts and expelled from the party.

[Answer] Yes, they are to be tried.

[Question] Bribes and machinations.... This is, after all, total degradation. And what if you examine how these people sank to this? Surely this did not happen all at once.

[Answer] Of course not. Both of them were engaged in leading party and economic work for many years. And quite a long time ago letters about them began to arrive at the obkom. The points they made were roughly similar: Watch out, this person is pursuing an improper way of life. But prompt attention was not paid to them. That is also an important lesson for us. We say a lot about how important a leader's morality is. But in fact frequently we examine only the plan fulfillment percentages.

I imagine that you yourselves also meet with this kind of pushing, resourceful type who stops at nothing and will go to any lengths for the sake of "orderly" figures. The end result, he says, would be good. But for the sake of this, that is, of creating the semblance of a good end result, he is even prepared to resort to write-ups [upward distortion of data].

Something different also frequently occurs. Look at a genuinely capable organizer who knows his business and can work with people. Generally we are right to value him highly. And sensing this, he begins to permit himself to engage in that which is impermissible, such as paying himself extra for his knowledge and efforts.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON KAPITONOV ADDRESS AT LENIN MEETING

The following variations to the item entitled "Kapitonov Address at 20 Apr Lenin Anniversary Meeting," published in the 25 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, are taken from the apparent text of Kapitonov's report, published in IZVESTIYA 21 April Morning Edition, pages 1-3.

Page R 5, third paragraph, line two, IZVESTIYA reads: ...Leninist Central Committee. (applause)

The work style...omitting passage.

Page R 6, fifth paragraph, last line reads: ...output has risen 3.4-fold. The period since...changing figures.

Page R 7, fifth paragraph, line seven reads: ...output worth almost R11 billion has been marketed...changing "million" to "billion."

Same page, same paragraph, line eight reads: ...this time over 12 million rationalizing proposals...changing "12,000" to "12 million."

Page R 12, second paragraph, penultimate line reads: ...or in Latin American countries, wherever there... supplying "American."

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 30 APRIL

LD010530 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 30 April reports that sowing teams began their work this morning in Moldavia. The planting of corn is under way in all areas of the republic, and sowing has already been carried out on 100,000 hectares. At 0905 GMT a correspondent reports from a farm in the Smolenskaya Oblast that, because of the late spring, machine operators will greet May Day behind the steering wheels of their tractors.

At 1100 GMT the radio announces that the more than 300 sowing complexes which have been set up among the Ryazanskaya Oblast farms have begun fieldwork using the Ipatovo method. Sowing there will take 5 to 6 days. They prefer the new spring wheat Moskovskaya-35, especially grown to be zonally graded in local farms. In Kurskaya Oblast early grain crops have so far been sown on 650,000 hectares--two-thirds of the total area allotted for these crops.

At 1600 GMT the radio states that the sowing of sugar beets has started in Voronezhskaya Oblast. The crop will occupy 250,000 hectares. At 1750 GMT the radio reports that selective flax sowing has begun in southern Novgorodskaya Oblast and that the planting of corn has started in northern Ossetiya.

PROGRESS REPORTED ON UKRAINIAN SOWING CAMPAIGN

AU271130 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] According to preliminary data, spring crops of the Ukraine's kolkhozes, sovkhozes and inter-farm organizations have been sown to date on more than 9.1 million hectares. The sowing of row crops has begun everywhere. The most advanced are Bukovina farmers who are about to complete sugar beet sowing. Sunflowers have been sown on 100,000 hectares. The first 100,000 hectares of potatoes have been planted.

BRIEFS

PRIMORYE POOR WEATHER--This year's sowing of early grain crops is being carried out by farm workers of Oktyabrskiy Rayon in Primorye in unusually difficult weather conditions because of late spring and continuous rain, snow and cold. Whereas by 20 April last year kolkhozes and sovkhozes were nearing completion of sowing, this year they have planted approximately one-half of the area to be sown by the same date. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 20 Apr 79 OW]

KHABAROVSK KRAY SOWING SHORTCOMINGS--The Bureau of the Khabarovsk Kraykom has discussed the progress of sowing of grain crops in the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes and noted in its resolution that as a result of extremely unsatisfactory weather conditions there is a serious lag in sowing of grain crops. By 23 April the kray as a whole has planted only 2% percent of all sowing area or three times less than by the same date last year. Because of excessive moisture, the sowing of grain crops has not even been started in Khabarovskiy, Vyazemskiy, Imeni Lazo, Smidovichskiy and Obluchenskiy rayons. The spring sowing has become more complicated because along with the sowing of barley, wheat and oats the time has also come for the planting of potatoes, thereby increasing the extent of fieldwork. The kraykom Bureau has called upon all concerned to step up organizational and mass political work in enlisting rural working people toward shock work in order to increase the pace of fieldwork and insure the sowing of barley and wheat by no later than 1 May and of oats by 10 May. Soil conditions permitting, farms must begin planting potatoes no later than 27 April. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Apr 79 OW]

TASS REPORTS EARTH PHOTOGRAPHY FROM ABROAD SALYUT-6

LD301630 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 30, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

For nine weeks now Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been in an orbital flight aboard the scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 complex. Most of the time today was taken up by work in accordance with the programme of exploration of natural resources of the earth and study of the environment. The cosmonauts are engaged in visual observation and photograph of separate parts of the earth's surface and the world ocean. Photography was carried out, specifically, during the station's flight over the Baykal area, the Caspian Sea, Kazakhstan, Caucasus and the Volga Delta. Experiments are under way aboard the complex in measuring gamma radiation and charged particles in the near-earth outer space with the help of the small-size Yelena gamma-telescope. Another cycle of explorations in the study of development of plants in conditions of artificial gravitation has been carried out under the programme of biological experiments. This study is held on the "biogravistat" instrument. According to reports of the crew and data of the telemetric information, the systems and scientific equipment of the complex are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel fine.

BRIEFS

ATLANTIC RESEARCH EXPEDITION--Leningrad, April 30, TASS--The northern Atlantic between Iceland and Scandinavia was chosen as its scientific laboratory by an expedition which today left the Leningrad harbour aboard the Professor Vize research vessel. During 95 days, the scientists will conduct a series of experiments in the study of the energy interaction between the ocean and atmosphere, in the aerological probing of the upper layers of the earth's air coating, and will set up a number of buoy stations. The area chosen for the research is particularly interesting because it is considered to be the "cradle" of powerful cyclones which have a major influence on the weather and climate of Western Europe and the European part of the USSR, said N. Smirnov, head of the expedition. The Professor Vize is taking part in the first international expedition under the program of studying global atmospheric processes, which is carried out at the initiative of Soviet scientists with the participation of dozens of other countries under the aegis of the International Meteorological Association. [Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 1 May 79 LD]

ARCTIC NAVIGATION PREPARATIONS--The Far Eastern maritime steamship line is making preparations for the opening of the Arctic navigation season. The icebreaker Moskva will soon leave the Zolotoy Rog Bay for northern ports in Chukotka and it will be followed by cargo vessels. The main mass of cargo destined for the north will go through the Vladivostok mercantile seaport, which has practically completed its preparations for the season. The diesel-electric vessel Kapitan Kondratyev is currently taking on cargo at the port destined for Chukotka. The port has already prepared storage areas and transloading complexes, which will directly engage in handling cargoes destined for Chukotka and the Arctic areas. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 20 Apr 79 OW]

NEW USSR SPACE FEDERATION--Astronaut Anatoliy Filipchenko has been elected president of a newly founded Astronautics Federation of the Soviet Union. The federation will promote space exploration for peaceful purposes. [Moscow World Service in English 0430 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD]

ARMY GENERAL TITLE CONFERRED UPON COL GEN AKHROMEYEV

LD270955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Apr 79 p 1 LD

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Conferring of the Military Rank of Army General Upon Col Gen S.F. Akhromeyev"]

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin, 23 April 1979--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To confer the military rank of army general upon Col Gen Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SHEVARDNADZE, DEMIRCHYAN VIEW TRANSCAUCASUS MILITARY EXERCISE

LD240941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent report: "Examination Passed"]

[Text] Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District--A tactical exercise took place in the training center, with the participation of several subunits. This was a crucial test for the Transcauscasian servicemen. Their operations were observed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, who came to the training center.

The exercise took place under the difficult conditions of high mountains and desert terrain. The tank battalion commanded by Capt I. Cherepov carried out a march of many kilometers, crossing a snow-covered pass during a snowstorm.

A high level of skill was displayed on the exercise by helicopter crews consisting of Military Pilot 1st Class Capt V. Yevdokomov, Operator Capt A. Zaytsev, Military Pilot 2d Class Capt M. Peschenko and Operator Snr Lt V. Tomkevich. They carried out combat firing of missiles against "enemy" tanks excellently. For skillful action during the exercise Col Gen O. Kulishev, commander of the district, presented valuable prizes to officers V. Shalashkevich, N. Dudarev, G. Karandayev, V. Turikov and others.

After the training battle Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and K.S. Demirchyan met with servicemen and cordially congratulated them on the success achieved on the exercise.

PLAQUE IN MEMORY OF MARSHAL GRECHKO UNVEILED IN MOSCOW

LD261532 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--A memorial plaque commemorating Marshal of the Soviet Union Andrey Grechko was unveiled in Moscow today. It is affixed to the building of the Military Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. It reminds that Andrey Grechko, a prominent party leader and statesman, graduated from the academy in 1941.

From 1967 to 1976 Marshal Grechko was USSR minister of defence while from 1960 to 1967 he was commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member-states.